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VIRGINIA HILLS HIDE INDUSTRY WITHOUT 'BOSS'

Shenandoah Valley Group Turn From Farming to Woodworking

TOYS FOR CHILDREN FORM MAIN OUTPUT

Adults All Receive Same Pay —Artists Lend Talents in Designing Products

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHENANDOAH ALUM, Va.—Hidden deep in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, far from the beaten paths of commerce, and even distant from the automobile highways that ribbon the hills of the Dominion State, a little group of families who call themselves the Shenandoah Community Workers are proving that successful industry can be run by a community as well as a directorate, and that profits come quicker when they are destined for the betterment and uplift of an entire village.

Those who believe that materialism rules the world, that there is no selflessness in present-day civilization, may well listen to this story. It is of a little group whose ancestral abode for 300 years has been far from civilization; that has turned from the plow to the worshop to better their conditions, and whose industry and unselfishness are beating a path to their doors.

To understand them, to see clearly how they could work enthusiastically one for all for the creation of beautifully designed products for the outside world, one must go back to the early sixteen hundreds, when a little band of "Pennsylvania Dutch" drifted southward along the ridge of the Alleghenies to settle finally amid the Blue Ridge peaks.

Descendants of Pioneers

They were a sturdy group. They lived by the plow and harrow, on soil much less fertile than that of the near-by tracts along the Shenandoah River. They lived a life apart, hidden from the main valley by a 3000-foot ridge, and did not associate with the "valley folk." They clung to their land, so that today there is hardly a Shenandoah Community Worker who cannot trace his ancestry back to the original settlers.

The land did not bring forth readily, and each had to labor for sustenance, so they learned group loyalty and solidarity, much as the Pilgrims and early pioneers learned it. They shared their happinesses eagerly. The Golden Rule became their dictum.

As the years went on, the world continued to pass them by. The railroad came, but no closer than 12

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Retirement Plan in Stores Advised by Retail Expert

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The need for a systematic retirement policy for department stores was stressed by David R. Craig, director of the research bureau for retail training of the University of Pittsburgh, in an address before the nineteenth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

A feature of the convention, which has just closed with a large fashion pageant, was the presentation of $2500 to the Prince School of Store Service Education of Boston, to establish an annual prize for the student who has made the most progress during the year, and the adoption of a resolution of tribute to Mrs. Lucinda W[illegible]n Prince, who is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of her school. The resolution characterized the establishment of the school as "a pioneer effort which marked the beginning of systematic education among store people, which is today recognized as an essential factor in store service."

Mr. Craig said that the discharging of older workers and the employment of only younger sales people was not a solution of the problem of old age, but only "an escape from the feeling of uneasiness with respect to pension plans."

AVIATOR PLANS TO FLY FROM ROME TO DALLAS

MURPHYSBORO, Ill. (AP) — Paul Montgomery, local aviator with 700 hours' flying to his credit, signed a contract Feb. 7, with William Easterwood, Dallas, Tex., to fly from Rome, Italy, to Dallas, via New York City.

Mr. Easterwood will pay $25,000 for a successful flight, and will allow a stop at New York of not more than 72 hours' duration. The flight is to be made between June 1 and Sept. 15 this year.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Sporting News—Page 14
Financial News—Pages 16, 17 and 18

FEATURES

Book Reviews and Literary News.... 7
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 8
Interior Decoration and Anti[illegible] 9
Educational 10
Advertised Feature Article 10
Making History Live
The Home Forum 11
God Made All That Was Made
[With French Translation]
A[illegible] News 12
[illegible] News 13
.... 15
.... 21
.... 22

Egyptian Premier Heads London Treaty Mission

Barretts Photo Press, London

NAHAS PASHA

Egypt Orders Envoys to Deal With Britain

Objectors to Negotiation of Treaty Overruled by Wafd Party

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—The Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha, will proceed to London in pursuance of the mandate given to the Cabinet by the Chamber of Deputies Feb. 7 to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain on the basis of the Mahmoud-Henderson proposals.

A new era is thus opened in the relations of the two countries, with a real possibility of the conclusion of a treaty which will receive the ratification of the Egyptian Parliament. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that Makram [illegible] Effendi, now Minister of Fina[illegible]nce, who, during Mahmoud Pasha's [illegible]e, carried on propaganda [illegible] London in favor of the Wafdists, will accompany Nahas, also Wassef Ghali Pasha, Foreign Minister.

Unfortunately Nahas speaks no English and therefore will find difficulty in conversing with the British Foreign Minister, Arthur Hnederson, who knows no French. This will result in Makram Ebeid, who speaks excellent English, being the main negotiator.

The difference between these and earlier negotiations is that the Government now has a definite mandate to negotiate and the most interesting part of the debate Feb. 7 was the deputies' obvious complete confidence in their leaders as shown by their strong opposition to a small body of four Nationalists who fought the proposal to the last ditch.

Abdel Hamid, the Nationalist Party's vice-president, in support of his contention of the futility and danger of negotiating with the British Government, cited the United States which, during the War of Independence, twice refused to discuss terms of peace with representatives of George III, and whose Congress stated it would never negotiate while a single English soldier remained on American soil.

One deputy argued that the Egyptians could not negotiate on equal terms while an army of occupation remained in Egypt. But when he added that the negotiations were not a means to independence but only to war he found the whole House against him and was warned by the President not to overstep the bounds of propriety.

Although the question of negotiation has been finally settled here it is regarded as improbable that the British Government will reieve the Egyptian delegation at London until the naval conference finishes.

Indictment of Liquor Buyer Puts Dry Law to New Test

U. S. Attorney Tarr Takes Case to Federal Court for Decision—Effect of Ruling on Enforcement Agents Is Important Issue

Whether a purchaser of liquor is as liable as a seller under the Eighteenth Amendment, is brought to an issue in Massachusetts for the first time, by the indictment as a liquor purchaser, of a resident of Watertown by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston.

This is said to be the first action taken in a federal court against a purchaser of liquor. Widespread interest in the issue is indicated by comments from leaders in both wet and dry groups.

Action Is Test Case

In bringing action against the alleged purchaser, the office of Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney, based its case upon Section 6, Title 2, of the national prohibition act, which reads as follows:

"No one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport or prescribe any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the commissioner to do so, except that a person may without a permit purchase and use liquor for medicinal purposes when prescribed by a physician as herein provided."

Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States Attorney, who presented the evidence to the grand jury, said that the action was a "test case," with "purchase" of liquor as the issue. As the first case of its kind in this part of the country, it is designed to obtain a decision on the point of a purchaser's complicity. The Federal Attorney's office desires clarification of this point, Mr. Stone said, although it would not be generally useful to take action against purchasers, since they are liable for possession anyway, and evidence of possession is easier to obtain than of purchase. There are occasions, however, Mr. Stone said, when it would be useful to arrest purchasers. To know the court's attitude on this issue, the Attorney has brought the present case to trial.

Evidence Hard to Get

Mr. Tarr, in commenting on the case, said that under Article 6 of the Volstead Act purchasers are liable, and that his office intends to prosecute them whenever evidence can be secured.

The question of how enforcement agents are affected by the ruling against purchase was said by the Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, prohibition administrator, to be one of the important issues at stake. "There is nothing in the prohibition law which exempts federal agents," he said. "It is clearly a matter for the courts to interpret, just as every new piece of legislation must be finally defined by the United States Supreme Court."

Federal agents who purchase liquor to secure evidence for the prosecution of sellers, are clearly not breaking the intent of the law, the Rev. Mr. Lewis said. No one prosecutes a traffic officer for speeding to catch a speeder, he said.

POLAR EXPERTS GET INVITATION BY RADIOCAST

Byrd, Wilkins, and Mawson Honored by Philosophical Society

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Sir Hubert Wilkins and Sir Douglas Mawson, in command of the antarctic exploring expeditions, were invited by radio Feb. 7 to appear here before the American Philosophical Society, founded by Benjamin Franklin, upon their return and "explain to the public the significance of polar exploration to mankind advancing."

The invitation was extended by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, New York, a member of the society and director of the American Geographical Society, during an address, "Antarctica," which was radiocast over a nation-wide hookup.

"Admiral Byrd," Dr. Bowman said, "I have been asked to send you a personal message from the American Philosophical Society. You have gained results not of scientific worth merely but of deep interest to all mankind. You have no conception how personal to each of us your affairs have become. Morning, noon and night we wonder about the state of the ice—will it open in time, can the City of New York get through?

"Our invitation is no less warm to Sir Hubert Wilkins and Sir Douglas Mawson. All of you have brought the antarctic to the club, the schoolrooms, the family firesides of millions."

Dr. Bowman's address was divided into two parts and the first was radiocast to explain the importance of polar exploration. The second part was prepared for an audience of natural scientists.

Dr. Bowman pointed out that there were more than 400 species of flowering plants in the artic, some of them luxuriant, and but two in the antarctic, one is a grass and the other a form of herb. Both are dwarfed.

GERMANS CUT NATIONAL FETES TO AID BUDGET

Need of Meeting Young Plan Forces Germany to Start Rigid Economy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Reich is making a very serious effort to rid itself of deficits and relieve the burden of unemployment payments, as becomes evident from explanations given by the Chancellor, Hermann Müller, to the parties about plans of the Reich's Minister of Finance, Dr. Paul Moldenhauer, regarding the balancing of this year's budget.

The energy and courage with which the balancing of the budget has been tackled recalls the days when the Reich undertook the stabilization of the mark by cutting down all expenses.

The present year is generally regarded as exceptional. The policy of overspending and overborrowing—to use the expression of S. Parker Gilbert, Reparations Commissioner—has come to a head. Germany realizes that if it is to pay the Young Plan annuities and reopen the financial markets of the world, it must bring order into its finances.

Unemployment has reached a climax. The number of men and women out of work is 2,200,000 and it is increasing daily. The present year is regarded as the last one of heavy unemployment ,for next year the decline in birth rate during the war is expected to make itself felt.

The necessity of saving is being felt by everybody. President von Hindenburg and the Reich's Government have decided to cut down the number of public festivities and to use the money saved for helping people in distress. The Communes are reducing their building programs, though this is disastrous to the labor market. The widespread distress is expressing itself in much unrest.

Nevertheless the Government has the courage to demand an increase of certain indirect taxes, in order to balance the budget. This step has been used by the Communists to incite the masses still more against the Government. It is not easy for the Social Democrats who are in the Government to support the necessary increase in taxation under these circumstances. If ratification of the Young Plan were not pending, Labor might have left the Government long ago. But the Young Plan is holding the coalition together.

A serious attempt is being made therefore to bring about an agreement among the coalition parties on the present financial program before the Reichstag ratifies the Young Plan in a fortnight's time.

Opium Board Accepts Drug Control Plan

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Opium Advisory Committee unanimously adopted the report of the subcommittee appointed to consider a scheme for limitation of the manufacture of drugs at its session on Feb. 7. The report proposes three bases as a foundation for the scheme. These are:

1. Fixation of the total amount of drugs to be manufactured annually.
2. Allocation of that amount between the manufacturing countries.
3. Distribution of that amount so as to insure that each consuming country receive the amount required for its medical and other needs.

The report therefore proposes fixation of the world production by each country furnishing an estimate of its requirements for the ensuing year. The total of these estimates will be the amount to be manufactured during the ensuing year and the estimates will be binding on the importing countries. The central authority is to have the right to call for an explanation of extravagant demands.

New York Sees the Latest Toys From Dolls to Model Airplanes

NEW YORK—Could the Bard of Avon roam around the exhibits of toy manufacturers on display here he would probably revise the line in Henry VI in which that youthful monarch refers lightly to "a toy, a thing of no regard." For the annual Toy Fair has come to town and a considerable portion of three centrally located hotels, besides space in an office building, has been turned over to the delightful business of choosing playthings.

They are on view in their newest form, and the way they are taken up by department store buyers was indicated when a model airplane manufacturer told of selling 172,000 of one model in less than seven weeks.

Those whose keenest interest is in new features found the toy airplane exhibits quite the most intriguing on display. There was the 18-inch model of balsa wood which flies 1200 feet under its own power when its motors are properly "wound." This model is just making its début in the market. It is known as the "Lock-heed-vega, model LV 100." Its propeller is of reinforced bakelite and is 8½ inches long; the landing gear is of steel spring wire and it is equipped with an aluminum nose to increase its durability. Its primary motor takes it into the air as high as 75 feet, according to the tension of the winding, and the two secondary motors propel it forward.

Then there are combination airplane and automobile sets which parallel the air-mail partnerships in actual commercial transportation. There is the air mail game in which the different pilots, or players, see which can get their airplane fastest across a map of the United States, the plays being controlled by the turn of a dial. A dirigible under full power traverses the width of a neighboring booth and returns without alighting in a circular trip that continues indefinitely.

A miniature airport in operation provided another object of interest. Two airplanes hovered over the field, another was being trundled from its hangar, a dirigible was moored to its mast and a railroad train rushed around the field. As darkness came on, powerful beacon lights illuminated the field.

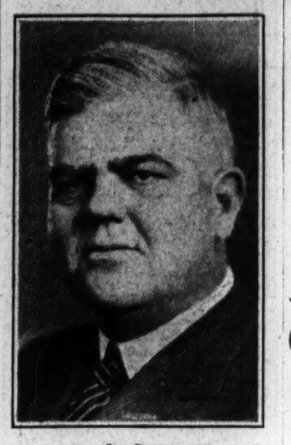
But although the new lines may attract the most apparent notice, the toys which have formed such delightful playthings for generations of children are fully represented. Railroad cars, locomotives, freight trains, which small boys galore have sighed for, are still in the forefront of mechanical toys.

And who could close a toy fair story without a word about the dolls? The dolls are there in every size, color combination and degree of beauty that any small girl could ask.

CHILE TO PROTECT INDIANS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A law establishing five tribunals with power to pass on problems or questions affecting the Indians of Chile, was made effective Feb. 5. The law is intended to prevent exploitation of Indians by the whites.

State Head Shows How States Neglect Duties



Lee Brothers, Minneapolis

THEODORE CHRISTIANSON
Governor of Minnesota

Enforcement Put Directly Up to States

Need to Uphold Integrity of Local Government, Says Minnesota Governor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A vigorous presentation of the need for state legislation to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, made by Gov. Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, was the chief feature of the annual dinner of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, held here Feb. 7.

He based his discussion entirely on the responsibility of the states and state officials to support the Constitution, and to maintain the integrity of their local governments. Viewing the situation wholly apart from the merits of the Eighteenth Amendment, Governor Christianson analyzed the arguments advanced by various wet leaders to justify the negligence of states in this respect, building his case for state responsibility on the language of the amendment itself, and capping his argument by declaring that state initiative in providing for proper enforcement, was the only way in which the states "can preserve what is left of their sovereignty."

"During the last few decades," he said, "there has been a perceptible

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Tardieu Wins Approval for Insurance Plan

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The social insurance law is being carried into effect, although both houses of the French Parliament are still engaged in discussing necessary amendments.

The enrollment of 9,000,000 workers affected by the scheme is proceeding, while details of the final form which the law will take remain undetermined.

The Chamber has adopted a resolution stating its intention to keep the promises made to the French laborers to provide an insurance scheme and pledging support to the Government in obtaining with the least possible delay the vote of the necessary modifications in the existing law, especially with a view to facilitating its application to agricultural workers.

This much criticized law, which was passed almost two years ago, provides for a complete system of compulsory state life, health and old-age unemployment insurance to all workers earning less than 15,000 francs a year. It resulted from a series of projects dating from 1919, when the recovery by France of Alsace-Lorraine, where German state insurance system had long been in force, led France to consider the establishment of a similar régime.

The original social insurance law of 1928 was adopted hurriedly and contained numerous defects which were generally recognized. The Government therefore promised to introduce an amending bill. Sections of this amending bill have since been adopted, but other adjustments may be necessary.

It is estimated that enrollment of those affected by the law will require three months and until the registrations are complete, no contributions or payments can be made.

Louis Loucheur, Minister of Labor, who has been in charge of the measure, finds himself attacked by some deputies who complain that the law is being rushed into effect too rapidly and by Socialist deputies who accuse the Government of seeking to delay its operation. Agricultural interests have throughout opposed the law and have exacted a promise of important alterations in their favor.

Mr. Loucheur declares that Germany expends 21,000,000,000 francs a year to apply its insurance law, while France expects to spend only 5,500,000,000.

LIQUOR SALE LIMIT SOUGHT IN REICHSTAG

BERLIN (AP)—A bill to limit the number of places where alcoholic liquors are sold in Germany to one for each 400 of population has been approved by the Reichstag Economic Committee.

If the bill should become a law, it would eliminate about 70,000 licensed liquor sales places.

Total Tonnage of Warships Estimated for United States, Britain and Japan

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
London

FOLLOWING is an authoritative summary of the total tonnage of all classes of warships, based on the maximum estimates as laid down in the British and American statements:

	United States	Great Britain	Japan
Battleships	525,000	525,000	315,000
Aircraft Carriers	135,000	135,000	81,000
8-Inch Gun Cruisers	180,000	150,000	108,000
6-Inch Gun Cruisers	147,000	189,000	88,000
Destroyers	150,000	150,000	90,000
Submarines	60,000	60,000	40,000
Totals	1,197,000	1,209,000	722,000

CITIZENS' BILL GIVES FREEDOM ON VACCINATION

Hearing Also Scheduled on Measures Widening Present Practices

Changes in the compulsory vaccination law of Massachusetts, proposed in five bills now pending before the Legislature, will be argued before the House Public Health Committee, Feb. 10. The hearing, opening at 11 a. m., will be held in the auditorium of the State House.

An act making vaccination noncompulsory is included in the pending measures. Two other bills would modify the provisions of the existing compulsory public school vaccination law. The remaining two measures seek to increase the present medical regulations, one of them including a provision requiring vaccination of all children before reaching one year of age.

The bill to remove the compulsory clause in the vaccination statute is sponsored by the Citizens' Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination of which Leland Powers is chairman. The bill was introduced by Rupert C. Thompson, Representative from Newton. It provides that no person shall be required to submit to any form of vaccination or inoculation as a condition precedent to admission to any school or the exercise of any right, privilege or duty.

Adopted in Four States

Noncompulsory legislation of this character, according to the citizens' committee, recently has been adopted in four states—North Dakota, Minnesota, Utah and Arizona. The bulk of the antivaccination support, it was indicated, will be placed behind this measure, which is the more comprehensive of the two for modification of existing provisions.

One of the other bills to lighten the requirements would grant exemption from vaccination to children whose parents or guardians make affidavit of conscientious objection to vaccination on account of religious belief. It was introduced by Ralph E. Otis, Representative from Pittsfield.

A bill accompanying the recommendations of Dr. George H. Bigelow, Commissioner of Public Health, would greatly extend the present law—restoring infant vaccination which was abolished in 1908. It provides for vaccination of all children before they reach one year of age, and requires vaccination again in their seventh year.

Exemption would be granted only on certificate of a physician that the health of the child would be endangered by vaccination. This exemption would be valid for a period of from two months to one year, after which renewal of the certificate or vaccination would be required.

Would Allow Re-vaccination

Dr. Bigelow's proposal would empower boards of health to force general vaccination or re-vaccination. It provides increased penalties for failure to comply with provisions of the existing law in which vaccination is requisite for a public school attendance.

In answer to the contention for infant vaccination, the citizens' committee cites the official statistics in Massachusetts covering smallpox cases for the last 40 years. During the period when infant vaccination was in force from 1888 to 1907 there were 4355 cases and 471 fatalities. In the period since the repeal of the law, from 1909 to 1928, the cases declined to a total of 898 with only 30 fatalities.

The fourth bill, introduced by Slater Washburn, Representative from Worcester, would amend the existing laws, making vaccination requisite for attendance at private as well as public schools.

The fifth bill, introduced on petition of Dr. F. Mason Padelford of Fall River, would prohibit the use of impure vaccines.

RICH GOLD STRIKES BOOM ALASKAN TOWN

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—Confirmation of a rich gold strike in the Ruby district between Fairbanks and Nome reached here Feb. 8 by airplane. The strike was made on the Poorman, Wolfe and Beaver Creek watersheds and was reported especially rich on Beaver Creek, where it was said the ground ran as high as $6 a foot and $1.20 to the pan.

Preliminary surveys indicated the pay streak on Beaver Creek was at least 60 feet wide and extended for a mile. The town of Ruby has been converted into a booming mining center by the strike.

ROLLINS RECEIVES $500,000

WINTER PARK, Fla. (AP)—The endowment fund of Rollins College has been increased by a gift of $500,000 from an unnamed donor, Hamilton Holt, president, announced Feb. 7.

EXAGGERATION IS DEPLORED AT NAVY PARLEY

Facts Are Encouraging, Without Going Beyond, It Is Declared

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—One of the difficulties of public diplomacy is that there must be premature leakages of uncompleted accords. Critics of the press have sometimes based their observations on the assumption that false statements are willfully disseminated. But intentional or even careless dissemination of false statements is relatively rare, surprisingly rare, considering the conditions in which newspaper work is done, and is generally innocuous. Curiously enough, it is the revelation of half truths that is far more likely to cause real harm.

Thus at London it is certain that every aspect of the problem which confronts the statesmen has been discussed by the delegates in private conversation. It is equally certain that two or more delegates frequently find themselves in perfect agreement. There would therefore be nothing definitely inaccurate in reporting that this country and that country have, for example, similar views on the desirability of a naval holiday until 1936 and are ready to reduce the size of battleships. So mucuh can possibly be deduced from a comparison of their expressed opinions.

Nevertheless the announcement in a sensational form of obvious facts can be more dangerous than downright misrepresentations.

British-United States Accord

Great Britain and the United States are indeed not far from an agreement on naval parity, naval holiday and the tonnage of capital ships as well as on cruiser strength and submarines. They happen to think very much alike on these subjects. Their virtual accord has been apparent since last summer. Much has recently been said in both countries regarding the hope of checking the growth of the monstrous floating citadels. The capital ship, as defined at Washington, has attained a tonnage far beyond any reasonable needs and British and American thought does not greatly differ on their size and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Italo-Austrian Pact to Promote Trade

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Commenting on the Italo-Austrian treaty of friendship and arbitration just signed at Rome, the newspaper Neues Wiener Tagblatt says: "Austria, which has no other aim than to recreate its economy and raise the standard of living and culture of its people, welcomes this pact as the beginning of close cooperation with our southern neighbor in the service of peace and civilization."

From the Austrian standpoint the agreement means the admission that the problem of the Germans in South Tyrol which, under the government of Dr. Ignaz Seipel, produced strained relations between the two states is now recognized as an internal Italian affair.

Some quarters see in the new Italo-Austrian pact a possible beginning of closer understanding between Italy, Hungary and Austria. Better-informed circles take a more modest view but welcome the treaty as an important step toward European peace which they expect will benefit Austria economically as well as politically.

What's Right with America

Sisley Huddleston gives his many-sided impressions of the United States in a series of 31 articles specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. His subjects range from the "invincible optimism" shown in America's reaction to the stock market crash to his own humorous puzzlement in watching a football game. The choice of his title Mr. Huddleston will explain in the first article

Monday

ITALY FAVORS U.S.-BRITISH NAVAL PLANS

Delegates Declare Figures Are in Agreement With Their Ideas

FRENCH REACTION BEING AWAITED

Talk of Three-Power Treaty Heard in London Conference Circles

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The London conference is now seen to be on concrete ground for the first time since the sessions opened. With the British and American memoranda before them and with the statements of other countries expected within a few days, the delegations are now analyzing specific propositions and indeed are drawing up a skeleton treaty.

As far as England and America are concerned a further study of their two documents reveals that nothing stands in the way of a final settlement except the necessity of bringing the three other powers within the covenant. Such differences in detail as exist between the British and American memoranda can, everyone agrees, be easily resolved. The conference is now engaged in that task. The publication of the two notes was hastened, by external events.

The most important was the growing feeling in public opinion that something concrete needed to be done. The immediate pretext for the American note was, according to members of the delegation, the fact that certain details, notably the reduction of the American cruiser demands from 21 to 18 10,000 tonners, had fallen into the hands of a "hostile newspaper."

This story is officially handed out, but some are inclined to take it with the reserve of caution. The publication of the British note was of course necessitated by the American statement, although the two documents were not drawn up with any reference to one another.

Harmony Revealed

Indeed, the British statement was an old memorandum which Ramsay MacDonald produced from the files. Nevertheless it became signally important in view of its official issuance. The most significant fact of all is that the two unrelated documents should reveal so much harmony. A comparison of the British and American navies on the basis of the two memoranda may now be made in specific terms.

According to American and British plans alike each nation is to have the following fleets:

Battleships, 15 apiece.

Cruisers, Britain, 15 large, 35 small, totaling 50.

Cruisers of 339,000 tons, America 18 large, 30 small, totaling 48 cruisers of 327,000 tons.

Thus far the two plans are in absolute agreement, though it must be remembered that nothing could prevent their going below this level or never building up to it if the nations wish. Continuing down the line, aircraft carriers are to be of equal tonnage in both navies, but the Americans conform to the limit of 135,000 tons set in the Washington treaty, while the British would come down to 100,000 tons. Destroyers are to be of equal tonnage in both navies; the Americans suggest a reduction to 200,000 tons and the British agree that they will limit at least so low and even lower, depending upon other nations' submarine strength.

Submarines Abolition Urged

On submarines both countries wish abolition, failing that, limitation to the lowest possible tonnage, both in numbers and size and regulation on the use of submarines against merchant ships.

The figures of the extenuated tonnage of warships is still tentative, but the cuts in the certain categories are likely to be compensated for by the slight elevation of others, so the general total may be accurate. It will be seen that the Japanese total works out 60.3 per cent.

Italians Express Satisfaction

This, it is understood, is the figure presented by Henry L. Stimson to the Japanese, but there is likely to be a considerable readjustment. It is rumored that Japan has been offered parity in submarines in return for 60 per cent, instead of 70 per cent cruiser tonnage. The great problem now remains to fit these figures into those to be offered by France and Italy.

The Italians quickly expressed their satisfaction at the American and British notes in the following words: "We regard the British memorandum as being satisfactory on the whole, first, because it helps the conference, and comes down to actual facts, and, secondly, because principles expounded correspond with our idea of ratios and parity."

This is obviously a tactical move on the part of Italy to assume that since parity is agreed between Britain and America, it should also be agreed between France and Italy. Of course, the two sets of facts in respect of these countries do not agree in the slightest and parity is a dangerous word and a meaningless expression when taken out of its proper sphere. It has served a useful political purpose, adjusting the relation of the United States and Britain.

But, of course, even in Mr. Stimson's figures, real parity is not attained, for there is no such thing as parity. A thousand other elements

nter into the picture, such as personnel, the exact strength and efficiency of units, naval bases and so on.

United States Paper Advantage

On paper the probability is that the United States has a slight advantage, according to Stimson's figures, but on the other hand, British superiority in the availability of personnel, bases and all the rest nullifies the hypothetical American advantage. It can be said that as far as ever may be possible, the present plan balances the navies. But this is only for political purposes and to reassure public opinion in both countries. Parity may have been a fine slogan but it is a dangerous one. This is amply demonstrated by the quick Italian reply. The strength of their navy depends on the figures put forward by the French which are now awaited eagerly.

It can be said that all now depends upon the precise figures the French present. If they can be adjusted to the figures agreed between Great Britain and America then a five-power treaty is possible on thoroughgoing lines.

If, however, the French figures soar to the levels stipulated in the French naval program which has never been built up to, then much political work will be necessary to obtain a five-power agreement. The powers asked the French to confine themselves to the level they actually intend to build up to between now and 1936, instead of hypothetical demands. Italy too is requested to limit itself similarly.

Formula Being Sought

To resolve this problem perhaps a form of words will suffice and the most astute diplomatists in the British and American camps are now engaged seeking this formula. What is needed is to fundamentally recognize the French and Italian right as being sovereign nations to build up to any levels they choose.

This concedes parity to everybody. But they are asked to limit the actual program to levels of common sense. When one remembers that the present French level is far behind the building program set down in its program, that Italy is even further behind supposed parity with the French, the outlook seems most promising for joining sovereignty to common sense.

The French realize that if England and America agree on a treaty, then Italy will hasten to their side, leaving France in isolation. The talk of a three- or a four-power treaty is not pleasing to the French and the present gestures of England and America may reveal a determination to stand no nonsense. At the same time the definite possibility of a three-power treaty must be recognized. If such a treaty comes it will be a confession that continental states of Europe cannot be included in a naval disarmament movement, and the general advancement of the peace movement throughout the world will receive a depressing blow. Great Britain and the United States are determined to prevent such a calamity, and after all the atmosphere of London with the figures in the air is really more promising than ever.

Many important interviews are expected over the week-end, particularly with connection to the expected Japanese statement. Perhaps, too, a direct British reply to the American note, together with the American comment on the British memorandum, will appear early next week.

EXAGGERATION IS DEPLORED AT NAVAL PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

number. It is probable that no capital ships will be constructed by either of them before 1936 and by prolonging the conventional life of the vessels it will be possible to reach real parity.

Yet it is certainly mischievous, though unintentionally so, to put forward this unison of views as a contractual understanding which is entirely independent of the dispositions of the other delegates to the conference. In conversations many such rapprochements of interests and intention will happily be discovered, but it is going too far to affirm that there has been an agreement between the two powers irrespective of the rest.

Henry L. Stimson placed the matter in its proper light when he said that following the discussions and negotiations, not only with the British but with the Japanese which had "clarified the elements of possible agreement," the United States had made certain suggestions.

No Doubt of Agreement

That phrase is important. There may practically be no doubt of an eventual agreement, but for the present and until all parties have been fully consulted there cannot be more than a provisional accord. Care should be taken not to go beyond facts. They are surely encouraging enough.

By undue insistence on battleships, the question of cruisers seems relegated to the background. But as Mr. Stimson reminds us there is an exceedingly small difference between the British and American views on the number and size of cruisers. Moreover, the United States would permit in the interest of parity either the United States or Great Britain to model its fleet on the other by transferring its strength from the small cruiser class to the large cruiser class, or vice versa.

Nobody can say if this suggestion is adopted that Britain's greater strength in smaller cruisers or America's greater strength in larger cruisers is designed to outwit the other power and render parity illusory, for either power can exercise its option to duplicate the cruiser fleet of the other and if it does not it will be because its special needs make some disparity on particular point advantageous.

In battleships, destroyers, aircraft carriers, and submarines there will be, if the American view is generally accepted, an actual reduction to the lowest possible level, but there will not be an attempt to impose an Anglo-American settlement on the other nations. Even in regard to submarines, on which there is a sharp division of opinion in the conference, there is no Anglo-American agreement which will be used to destroy the independence of action of those nations which are still unconverted to the proposition of their total abolition. If there is not unanimity then there can surely be an arrangement which will prevent the inhuman and indiscriminate underwater attacks on merchant ships without regard to the safety of passengers and crew.

The American declaration is extremely valuable in that it sets out clearly the policy of the American delegation without implying that America will line up the powers friendly to its proposals against the other powers unfriendly to them. It is not in the powers taking sides against each other, in standing together in opposition to others that the conference will succeed.

On the contrary it must carefully avoid every appearance of ranging its forces in hostile camps. That is why even news which at first sight is good news since it contains the assurances of a partial agreement must be launched with circumspection and accepted only with the proviso that no agreement can be more than provisional until it is submitted to the judgment of the five powers.

English Press Comment Welcomes Statements

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The British memorandum on naval reduction—proposing what the Manchester Guardian calls a "straight jacket capable of being progressively tightened" for armaments—taken with a similar statement from the United States issued 24 hours earlier, is regarded in the press as showing that such a close Anglo-American accord had been reached that a final settlement between the two greatest naval powers is now delayed only by the need for co-ordination with what the other nations may do.

The Daily Herald, Government organ, says that there is "good ground for thinking that an Anglo-American agreement is very near indeed."

The Times, Independent, says: "It is of hopeful augury for the success of the conference that on the issues between them the representatives of the United States and of the nations included in the British Empire should have reached conclusion so closely in agreement."

The Daily News says: "It is hoped that the area of agreement will now be boldly extended to include a more far-reaching abolition of great battleships than seems so far to have been contemplated. In the history of armaments, the atmosphere has never been more favorable for drastic reduction than at this moment. In but a few years' time there may be a dangerous reaction in favor of competitive navies. The more progress than can be made, the less damaging will be that counter attack. Let the delegates, therefore, not mistake the advance they have made, splendid though it is, for the end of their mission."

AUTHORITIES SEIZE ADULTERATED HONEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Protecting the public from adulterated honey is one of the activities of the Department of Agriculture.

The first honey seized in 10 years because of adulteration was recently confiscated after it had been shipped from Texas into Oklahoma, the department announced. The honey was one-fourth sugar syrup.

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SIMPLE RULES OF ETIQUETTE AT NAVAL CONCLAVE

Serious Problem in Former World Meetings No Longer Causes Delays

By LINDSAY ROGERS
Professor of Public Law at Columbia University

There were few, if any, difficulties of procedure at the London naval conference. So many international meetings have been held in recent years that there is general agreement on the forms to be followed. There is some agreement also on the best methods of tackling the problems that conferences are summoned to consider.

In this respect the London conference affords a vast contrast to the meetings of diplomats in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Then questions of etiquette and precedence had to be settled in the minutest detail before the delegates could get down to business. A mere enumeration of some of the difficulties which earlier congresses experienced serves as an excellent index of the tremendous changes which have come about in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations.

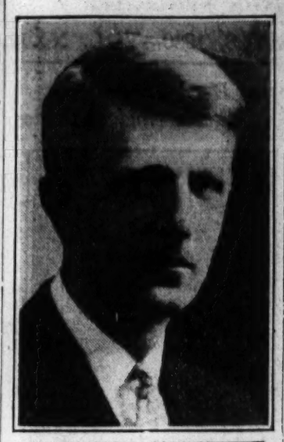
The Congress of Westphalia brought the Thirty-Years' War to an end. It was summoned to meet in 1642 but more than 15 months were required for the discussion of questions of precedence and etiquette. How were the envoys to be addressed? Should those representing princes be called "Excellency" as were the envoys of the Electors? What should be the contents of the "full powers" which the delegates brought with them? Who should pay the first formal call on whom? Who should be president of the meetings? Who should speak first? The difficulty of answering these questions was so great that negotiations were carried on at two places — Münster and Osnabrück—which were separated by 30 miles. At one place the French plenipotentiaries had precedence; at the other place the Swedish representatives were honored.

Sir Ernest Satow, the distinguished British diplomat who wrote authoritatively on international congresses, pointed out that at the Congress of Utrecht in 1712 rules of procedure had to be devised in order to prevent quarrels between the servants of the plenipotentiaries. There were instances during the seventeenth century of special doors being put in buildings where meetings were to be held so that delegations, each of which claimed precedence, might enter the conference room simultaneously. At the Utrecht Congress a large round table was constructed, the delegates seated themselves pell-mell so that there was no question as to priority of place, but the representative of the Emperor, who had been refused election as president, arrogated to himself the privilege of speaking first on every occasion.

It was little wonder that Rousseau could write of congresses which discussed public affairs in private; at which "one deliberates in common: whether the table shall be round or square; whether the room shall have more or less doors; whether one plenipotentiary shall have his face or back turned toward the window; whether another shall advance two inches more or less in a visit; and on a thousand questions of equal importance uselessly agitated for three centuries and assuredly very worthy of occupying the politics of our own century."

In those days questions as to "full powers" were important. Were the delegates—in the quaint language of the form used by the British King—authorized "to sign for Us and in Our name everything so agreed upon and concluded and transact all such other matters as may appertain thereto in as ample a manner and form and with equal force and efficacy as We Ourselves could do if personally present"? Modern discoveries have made communication so easy that delegates are deprived of complete discretion; full powers are less important; instructions can be received instantly from home governments. Now, indeed, the transatlantic telephone can be used in addition to the cable. It seems certain that Colonel Stimson and President Hoover will find occasion to talk to each other while the London conference is in progress. Perhaps circumstances may make it desirable for President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald to resume the conversation which they had on their log in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Such communication should make it more likely that deadlocks can be avoided and success can be achieved.

Scan China's Relations With World Powers



Above—James G. McDonald, Head of Foreign Policy Association. Below—Prof. Charles K. Webster.

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FOREIGN POLICY GROUP DEBATES CHINA'S FUTURE

Strong Leadership Under Policy of Conciliation Called Chief Need

China is attempting to develop a modern and efficient government despite the political difficulties and lack of strong leadership in the Nanking régime, according to speakers at the meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association Feb. 8.

James G. McDonald, chairman of the National Foreign Policy Association, summarized the elements which have thus far prevented the Nationalists from maintaining peace throughout China. The lack of basic political unity, the need for more adequate leadership and the deterioration of the Kuomintang party, he declared, are among the outstanding causes of existing conditions.

Charles K. Webster, professor of international politics of the University of Wales and professor of history at Harvard University, discussed the Manchurian situation. Both speakers have recently returned from visits to the Far East.

In Experimental Stage

"Real political unity never was achieved in China," Mr. McDonald said. "The Nationalist Government as set up in Nanking and its organic law really represent merely a compromise and experimental treaty among the half-dozen military politicians, each of whom at the time the Government was set up was in control of a definite part of China. These local military satraps have been able to agree fairly well on a common attitude on foreign questions, but have never been able to agree on basic domestic issues.

"Chiang Kai-shek, as head of the Nationalist Government, has wished to impose a greater and greater degree of central control on the whole of the country, while the local military leaders have stanchly resisted such efforts. The Government itself, with its many boards, committees, councils, and yuans, is a clumsy instrument, and has not been allowed to function in its own right. Instead, Chiang Kai-shek and his associates, through their control of the Kuomintang, have used the government machinery for their own purposes.

"They have driven out of the party some of its most unselfish and powerful groups, particularly those who have been insisting that the revolution, if it is to succeed, must carry out a thoroughgoing program of economic and social reforms. General Chiang forced through a resolution which gives to the Nanking group complete control of the party. The result has been a grave loss of enthusiasm and of driving power.

"Those of us who have a concern about China have at least one major responsibility. We must learn more than we now know about that people and their tragic difficulties. It is not true that the Chinese are amenable merely to force, but it is equally untrue that the special privileges of the foreigners are the chief cause of China's present ills."

Sympathetic to New China

Professor Webster emphasized the "new spirit of realism" which has developed in China. There is less tendency, he said, to place the responsibility for China's weaknesses upon the foreigner. The foreigners, he added, are also more sympathetic toward the new China.

"China has changed considerably in two years," he said. "The Nationalist Government had been recognized by all the powers as the ruler of a united and indivisible China. It is true that its authority was limited and new revolutions broke out while I was there. But they were mastered and undoubtedly China has made much progress toward instituting a more modern and efficient government in spite of many mistakes and setbacks.

"The dispute concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway was also in progress while I was journeying across Siberia and through Manchuria and China. The Chinese case for inquiry and reform was a good one, but it was spoiled by the precipitate action of seizing the railway, which was due to the private rather than public motives of some individuals connected with the railway.

"To Russia the incident served to foster revolutionary sentiment at a period when she was resuming diplomatic relations with Britain. There was never any chance that she would give way on the main issue. The Manchurian Government meanwhile lost money and prestige, and the final touches to its discomfiture were put by armed attacks which were never, however, intended to bring about a war. She had thus no alternative but to yield. The use of the Kellogg Pact was important not so much for what it accomplished as for the precedent it created."

CHAMBER APPROVES TREATIES

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—A radiotelegraphic treaty drawn in 1929 between Peru and Brazil, a general treaty of inter-American arbitration, a treaty with Great Britain extending certain facilities to British commercial salesmen, and the general convention of conciliation and arbitration sanctioned by the International American Convention held in Washington in January, 1929, have been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

INSTITUTE PLAN TAKING SHAPE, GARFIELD SAYS

Emphasis Will Be Placed on Problems Revealed by Naval Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the Institute of Politics, has just returned here from London on board the steamship Ile de France, of the French Line, with his pockets full of plans and commitments for lectures at the next session of the institute. He was accompanied by Mrs. Garfield.

The institute this summer at Williamstown, Mass., he said, would lay emphasis upon problems developed at the conference on reduction of naval armaments, and would be informative as well as controversial. Until confirmation of speakers is obtained, he did not wish to name those who will lead the discussions, but said the point of view of navy experts, as well as civilian statesmen, would be represented. Three American admirals and a captain would be speakers, and he hoped also to have a British admiral and French naval advisor.

"In my own opinion, speaking in a general way," he said, "I believe the present conference is thoroughly worth while. Perhaps we have not reached the stage of civilization in which commitments may be absolutely relied upon, but the very making of agreements to keep the international peace is worth while.

"The summer session of the Institute of Politics also will take up problems connected with Central America, particularly those concerning Nicaragua.

"I feel that the United States still has a problem in Nicaragua that needs attention—or rather that Nicaragua still has a problem to which we might give some attention," he explained.

International finance growing out of the Young Plan also will be discussed. Two important lecturers on this subject from abroad have been obtained. American citizens need to understand the difference between the Dawes and Young plans, Dr. Garfield feels.

The fourth important subject the institute will take up will be the relations between England and India. While this is not directly an American problem, it is a matter of world-wide concern and may throw some light upon our own relations in the Philippines, Dr. Garfield thinks.

FILIPINOS SHOW GOOD WILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Hilario Camino Moncado, president of the Filipino Federation of America, on Feb. 7 presented to President Hoover a gold medal bearing an inscription expressing the good will of the 10,000 Filipino residents of the Pacific coast.

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TRADE IMPASSE FOUND LEADING TO MOST WARS

Same Thing That Forces Men to Sue for Damages Puts Them in Uniform

This is the second of four articles on commercial arbitration.

By FRANCES KELLOR
First Vice-President, American Arbitration Association

An examination of either wars or litigation indicates that the differences which lead to them are generally concerned with some right or possession in commerce. To remove from commodities their capacity for inciting wars or litigation is therefore a peace undertaking of the highest order. The task, in theory, is simple; the conversion of men to its practice is difficult.

The task is simple because practically every transaction in commodities is governed by a written contract duly signed by the parties that enter into it. In this contract they set forth the terms of their undertaking—what each is to do and when, and the precise limits of their obligations. But differences are bound to arise under these contracts concerning the facts. And when these differences get into court then other differences arise concerning the law and its application and a long litigation is in sight.

While recognizing fully that only the law can determine certain questions as, for example, whether there is actually a contract, business men have long sought to have questions of fact arising under such contracts determined by experts familiar with the trade in which the controversy arises; and to keep the determination of these facts from inexperienced juries and from the technicalities with which the law embellishes such facts.

Found Way to Security

In their pursuit of this end, business men discovered ages ago what war taught nations, that the way to secure themselves against possible future strife and misunderstandings is to provide a remedy in advance which will work immediately and certainly when the dispute arises. If no such way be provided, the controversy soon gets out of hand, feelings run high, and in a moment of exasperation the matter goes to court, and then neither party is amenable to the re-establishing of friendship.

Many centuries ago, in the British Isles, business men discovered a way of reaching this end. When they drew a contract they put in a clause which provided that any dispute subsequently arising under the contract should be submitted to arbitration. In other words, they contracted to keep out of litigation. But it was an age when the law and courts were rapidly rising in power and when lawyers thought more highly of litigation than they do now.

In a learned decision Chief Justice Coke in effect said that business men might make such agreements but as far as the law was concerned either party could break them and the best the aggrieved party could do was to sue for damages, which was, generally, nothing at all commensurate with the cost and trouble it took to obtain a judgment. And, besides, damages offered no consolation, for what the business man wanted was to get rid of the existing dispute in the quickest possible time—not to get into a new one over damages.

Got Along Despite Courts

Nothing daunted, the Britisher set about constructing his own facilities. If the court would not help him, he would help himself. So he organized trade boards and exchanges and chambers of commerce, and got the men with whom he did business to join; then they entered into an agreement to arbitrate their differences and set up their own rules and facilities and provided trade discipline for the member who refused to arbitrate or to carry out the award.

And when British business got more powerful than the courts and when its needs transcended the importance of the ancient rule, Parliament, three centuries later, passed a law making agreements to arbitrate future disputes valid and enforceable.

But Americans inherited the common law under the old order, and it was not until 1920, almost a quarter of a century after England had seen the light—that there was passed the first state arbitration law which gave New York business men the security enjoyed by their British competitors

Following in quick succession came the United States Arbitration Act, and the State laws of Massachusetts, New Jersey, California, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Arizona, and Connecticut. It is the passage of these laws which has made fundamentally possible the organization of a national plan.

We have seen that an arbitration clause is a simple statement that the parties agree to submit any dispute or such disputes as they enumerate, to arbitration, and to abide by the results. But say those who oppose arbitration—the business man is giving up legal rights.

Upheld by Court of Appeals

Well, having discovered how useless they are in certain transactions, he elects to give them up, and the Court of Appeals of the State of New York has said emphatically that if he wishes to do so he may.

Again, say the critics, the business man does not know what disputes will arise, and he is running into unknown dangers. Well, replies the business man, no danger is greater than having assets tied up in a three-year litigation and having business hurt by publicity and paying unexpected litigation costs.

And so the business man has gone on constructing his edifice of peace and working out his own salvation through the self-regulation of industry—sometimes with the help of the law, and sometimes without it—but always going on.

Today he has dotted the United States from ocean to ocean with evidences of his belief and intention. Innumerable trade associations, of which he is a member, have formulated trade agreements, binding their members to arbitrate future disputes. Some follow the English custom of using trade discipline to secure compliance. Other trade associations have abandoned this practice and have recommended standard arbitration clauses for the use of their members. And, in many instances where trade bodies have faltered by the wayside, the corporation has adopted its own clause and provided its own machinery, as, for example, a method of appointing arbitrators.

A notable achievement in the industrial field is in the building and construction industry. Try and recall how often an architect goes to court. He does not need to, for the American Institute of Architects has formulated and issued standard documents which contain an arbitration clause and procedure.

Agree to Arbitrate and Do

Owners, architects, contractors and subcontractors have agreed to arbitrate and they do. This is attested by the fact that 500,000 standard forms of agreements are used each year. And into this scheme, through a joint conference have come highway officials, general contractors and engineers.

If another illustration is needed to show how a commodity may be protected by arbitration, it is afforded by the amusement industry; and it also illustrates the process. It is well known that the motion picture industry uses arbitration and, with the co-operation of exhibitors, is even now perfecting its machinery to cover effectively their interests.

In 1926 the American Arbitration Association took over the supervision of arbitrations in the Actors Equity Association, affecting managers and actors. In 1927 the same association drew the authors and dramatists into the scheme through an agreement fostered by the Authors League. In 1928 the amusement parks adopted arbitration.

And now the entrance of actors into talking moving pictures necessitates a further agreement if peace is to be maintained. The infinite capacity of industry for progress and combinations will always make the maintenance of commercial peace a challenge to the highest spirit and best brains of a country.

To the American Arbitration Association business men have entrusted the task of extending the use of arbitration clauses and trade agreements; and of providing standards based upon a study of the various commodities and changing conditions of trade. And wherever machinery for their observance is needed or lacking, it is the task of the association to supply it or recondition it, as the situation requires.

That the association is in active touch with some 2000 corporations and approximately 1000 trade bodies in pursuit of this task is but evidence of the progress being made.

NEGRO WOMAN SEEKS OFFICE

CHICAGO (AP)—The first woman of her race to seek a seat in the Illinois Legislature, Mrs. George Innes Ellis, Negro lawyer, has filed her petition for the Republican nomination for the House from the Hyde Park district of Chicago. The primary will be held in April.

Greenland Gives Up Nordic Secrets

Harvard Alumni Bulletin

Left—Martin Luther in Arctic Raiment. Top—Danish Man With Eskimo Wife and His Family. Inset—An Eskimo Grandma Sees the Humor of It. Bottom—Drawing of Polar Bear Made by an Untaught, Pure Eskimo.

Harvard Man Reports Eskimos Intelligent and Skilled in Arts

Researcher Returns From Six Weeks' Trip to Greenland With Valuable Data on Origin and Development of Islanders

Martin Luther, research assistant in the department of anthropology at Harvard, has returned from a six weeks' trip to Greenland with a mass of specimens and data that statisticians will be many months in sorting and assembling.

Eskimo mummies, measurements, photographs and genealogical data of several hundred Greenlanders, and a remarkable collection of Eskimo art, comprise the bulk of Mr. Luther's material, according to the current number of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

Mr. Luther, who divides his time while at home, between managing his ancestral cotton plantation in North Carolina and directing a publishing firm in Boston, three years ago conducted a successful anthropological and sociological study of a colony of Finns living at Lanesville, near Rockport, Mass. His trip to Greenland was in continuation of that study.

Earnest A. Hooton, associate professor of anthropology of Harvard University, in describing Mr. Luther's work, writes as follows:

Children Attend Schools

"There are some 700 Eskimos in and about Julianehaab. All of them are partially acculturated to European civilization. They are nominally Christians and have their own Eskimo priests, who often have been educated in the University of Copenhagen. The children attend schools; a good share of the adult population is literate.

"They live principally by fishing and hunting, but have a few cattle of a breed introduced by the Europeans some hundreds of years ago. European groceries and canned goods are not unknown to these Eskimos, but they are so rare and expensive that for all practical purposes these people may be said still to subsist upon their primitive diet of fish and meat.

"The Julianehaab Eskimos may be classified into three groups: Those who are pure Eskimo, including the majority; those of mixed European and Eskimo descent, the amount and nature of whose European ancestry is definitely known; and those who are of unknown degrees of admixture. Luther wisely decided to concentrate upon the pure Eskimos and those of ascertainable European admixture.

"He was able to secure complete measurements, morphological and physiological observations, and photographs of 72 individuals in one family, together with complete pedigrees and other genealogical data, with photographs or detailed descriptions of the few European ancestors of the lineage. In addition to this unique and genealogically attested family material, records were gathered, the entire series totaling about 240 subjects. The time available for this work was about six weeks.

"Do You Wash Your Dishes?"

"The sociological blanks used for Finnish and Lappish families were revised to suit Eskimo conditions. A most searching questionnaire was drawn up for Luther by an educated and extremely intelligent Eskimo who acted as his interpreter. This man was able to devise certain questions which the anthropologist or sociologist from the United States would not think of, for example, 'Do you wash your dishes?'

"It is clear from his photographs and will probably be demonstrated in the analysis of the measurements, that the Nordic European type dominates over the Mongoloid Eskimo type to such an extent that the latter is almost obliterated in the first mixed generation. One of the pictures shows a man who has a pure Eskimo mother and a pure Danish father. He looks 100 per cent Nordic.

"These Eskimos are very intelligent people and in some respects gifted. The most astounding result of the expedition is the collection of water-color drawings made by educated or partly educated, but entirely untaught, Eskimos. Of these Luther has more than 50 examples. Many of them are real masterpieces. The Eskimo has a color sense, a grasp of composition and perspective, and mastery of line which are truly remarkable."

These drawings will be exhibited in the Peabody Museum. They are said to have a certain primitive sincerity, coupled with an individuality of treatment and an ultramodern use of color, which renders them quite charming."

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Bills Urge Drastic Gun Carrying Laws

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Bills proposing drastic curtailment of the privilege of carrying pistols, have been introduced in the State Senate by the Baumes Crime Commission. Possession of these would be limited to peace officers, watchmen and guards, who would be required to obtain licenses and carry the weapons constantly in sight.

"The pistol is primarily a criminal's weapon," said the commissioner. "It is of little or no practical value as a weapon of defense in the hands of a law-abiding citizen."

Burton D. Esmond (R.), Assemblyman from Saratoga Springs, vice-chairman of the commission, charged that firearms manuufacturers have been directing propaganda against legislation to limit or control possession of pistols.

Possession of machine guns also is limited to peace officers under the bills.

Bureau of Standards to Make Big Change

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Father, mother and baby will be affected by standardization and simplification moves just completed or under way at the Bureau of Standards.

Dress patterns, brooms, jelly jars and wall paper are among the items mother may find standardized in the near future. The Bureau has tried to co-ordinate the varying size systems which were confusing to merchants and dressmakers. The hip measurement, formerly from five to nine inches below the waist line, the pattern industry has agreed to locate at seven inches.

Brooms for sale at the corner grocery it is proposed to make of five sizes in four grades. Wall paper is to be graded according to color fastness, size and weight. Preserve jars are to be reduced in variety of sizes from 36 to 8; jelly glasses from 24 to 7, and apple butter jars from 6 to 4.

The Pullman Company, clothiers' associations, baggage agents, and luggage makers have been co-operating with the Government in the hope of agreeing on simplification of sizes of trunks and hand luggage which father uses in his travels.

Baby will be affected by a decision of the toy manufacturers that the industry is suffering from an excess variety in sizes of balls.

Kansas Launches Move to Combat Erosion of Soil

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—The struggle of the agricultural states to check soil erosion, that has cost them acre after acre of once productive land, is typified by the comprehensive program undertaken in Kansas.

Acting upon the advice and with the co-operation of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Kansas is educating the farmers of the State in methods of combating the effect of heavy rain on soil left unprotected when the natural sod is broken up by the plow. Build terraces that will keep the fertile top soil from washing away, the State urges. Plant crops with fiber-like roots in areas particularly susceptible to erosion. The farmer is following the advice.

The campaign is under way none too soon, according to farm leaders, who estimate that at least six inches of soil has been lost from the uplands where it was particularly valued for growing corn and wheat. Erosion, they say, has almost driven agriculture out of some counties.

"By actual survey," Dr. A. G. McCall, chief of soil investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, told the Kansans, "one drainage basin was found to have lost from 8 to 40 inches of soil over more than 80 per cent of its upland area since it was cleared 40 years ago.

"Many valleys in the agricultural country along the Missouri and its tributaries have suffered similar losses, with the result that many fields, and in some cases entire farms, are being abandoned. Probably not less than 10,000,000 acres of land formerly cultivated have been destroyed by rain wash."

Carnegie Estate Up $10,445,193 Since 1919

NEW YORK (AP)—The value of the estate of Andrew Carnegie increased $10,445,193 during the nine-year period between August, 1919, and August, 1928, it was shown Feb. 8 in an accounting on file in surrogate's court.

The estate was valued at $24,755,940 in an inventory filed Aug. 11, 1919. The accounting, approved by John P. O'Brien, surrogate, gives the value at $35,201,133 as of Aug. 31, 1928.

Items making up the increase are: Receipt of income amounting to $4,234,445; collections sale or transfer of assets, $2,157,066, and moneys received by the executor through the reversion of interest on the trust funds created for the payment of annuities, $4,051,572.

The estate paid inheritance taxes in New York, Pennsylvania and other states totaling $3,817,202. Debts of the estate amounted to $3,076,385.

Cars of Special New Haven Train to Carry Names of Clipper Ships

Flying Cloud, Stag Hound, Flying Fish, Red Jacket—Once Famous on the Seas—to Clip Time on Rails Between New York and Boston

New England, the cradle of the fastest and most graceful sailing vessels which ever plied the seven seas, is to be the home of a new "Yankee Clipper."

On April 1 a new fast train of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will take the rails, speeding over the Shore Line Route, 229 miles in 285 minutes, at an average speed of better than 48 miles an hour, stopping only at Providence and New Haven. The superlative in railroad equipment is promised for the "Yankee Clipper," which will be "limited" in fact, with a maximum seating capacity of 144 passengers in seven cars. Dining car seats will be reserved in advance, if present plans eventuate, tickets being sold for dinner as well as for transportation.

Just as the train's name typifies the period when New England's shipbuilding reached its peak, so the individual cars on the train will pay tribute to those graceful full-rigged three-masters which were familiar sights in ports of the world in the period from 1840 to 1865 approximately.

Memories of famous clippers will be brought to mind by the names of the cars on the new train. The Flying Cloud—most famous of all sailing craft which ever cleft the waves in her swift passage, will be the name of the first car. Built in East Boston, from a design by Donald McKay, she made record after record, her most famous run having been in 1851, when she went from New York to San Francisco around Cape Horn in 89 days and 18 hours, making a 433½-mile run in one day. Even this record was subsequently broken by the Comet, which traversed this route in 83 days.

The "Yankee Clipper" train also will recall memories of other world-famed craft of this type, among which will be the Surprise, said to have been the first clipper built in Massachusetts by Samuel Hall at East Boston. Stag Hound, the Sovereignn of the Seas, for which the fastest day's record made by a sailing ship—437 miles while running from New York to San Francisco—is claimed; the Great Republic; the Lightning, which attained a speed of 18½ miles an hour; the Flying Fish; the Donald McKay; the Governor Morton; the John Bertram; the Red Jacket, a product of George Thomas of Rockland, Me.; the Northern Light, by Briggs Brothers of South Boston; and the Game Cock, another Hall-built boat, are others to feature in the names of cars.

Famous vessels, such as the Dreadnaught, which made the crossing from New York to Ireland in 12 days—as fast as some transatlantic steamships of the present day; the Nightingale, with a record from Melbourne to New York of 12,720 miles in 73 days; the Golden Gate, an iron clipper ship which sailed from Liverpool to San Francisco—13,800 miles—in 100 days, and other famed craft of this picturesque era, are not included, either because of lack of sufficient cars or because they were not actually a product of New England.

Leaving both terminals at 4 p. m., the Yankee Clipper will speed along the Shore Line, glimpsing from time to time the waters of Long Island Sound, of Providence Bay, and eventually of Boston Harbor, in all of which the craft for which the train's cars are named were familiar sights three-quarters of a century ago.

CHILE TO HONOR BOLIVAR

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The first statue in honor of Gen. Simon Bolivar, South American liberator, to be erected in the capital, is to be placed in the Alameda de las Delicias, principal thoroughfare of the city, according to plans for beautifying Santiago under consideration by the municipal government.

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BILL ALLOWING LOANS FOR RIVER WORK DEFEATED

House Activities and Public Hearing Cover Other Legislation

A bill authorizing Massachusetts cities and towns to borrow money for improvement of rivers, harbors, tidewaters and foreshores was defeated in the House of Representatives yesterday. The House adopted an adverse report on the bill, submitted by the Committee on Municipal Finance.

The House also adopted an adverse report of the Committee on State Administration upon a bill to require trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, to make detailed reports of expenditures to the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

The adverse report of the Committee on Judiciary was adopted, on the petition of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, seeking an amendment to the laws regulating legal procedure in connection with building zones in Boston.

At a legislative hearing on old age pensions yesterday the Massachusetts State Grange opposed any bill providing for a noncontributory pension system. The State Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Painters were recorded in favor of the pension bill sponsored by Wendell P. Thore of Boston.

Under a resolve reported by the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs the Metropolitan District Commission would be authorized to spend $40,000 for band concerts this year. The present authorization provides $20,000 for this purpose.

The Opera Season

Saturday evening, Feb. 8—Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Salvi, Glade; Messrs. Cortis, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor: St. Leger.

Monday, Feb. 10—Massenet's "Thais," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Marcoux, Mojica. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Tuesday, Feb. 11—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Olszewska, Mason; Messrs. Maison, Formichi, Cotreuil. Conductor: Cooper.

Wednesday matinée, Feb. 12—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Raisa, Leider, Freund; Messrs. Strack, Bonnelli, Kipnis. Conductor: Polacco.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 12—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Hackett, Inghilleri. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb. 13—Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Freund; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor: Polacco.

Friday, Feb. 14—Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Mmes. Leider, Kersting, Messrs. Maison, Ringling, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday matinée, Feb. 15—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Defrere. Conductor Polacco. A ballet to follow.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Chinese to Refute Extrality in Debate

Must the white man in China obey Chinese laws? Students of the Chinese Debating Society will declaim an emphatic "Yes" and Harvard University debaters will orate on the negative side, Feb. 12, at Ford Hall, Boston, on the question: "Resolved: That this house views with approval the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality by China."

"Believing that the American public is interested in China and her people," says Victor Kwonglee Kwong, captain of the Chinese team and former captain of the Harvard debaters, "Chinese students are arranging these debates with American universities in order to clarify in the thought of America the significance of some of the revolutionary events which have taken place during the last three years in the affairs of the awakening giant of the Far East."

GRANITE MERGER LINKS ACTIVITIES OF 11 CONCERNS

Barre (Vt.) Owners Combine $6,000,000 Interests Under Rock of Ages Co.

BARRE, Vt. (AP)—Granite realty valued at more than $6,000,000 is involved in the merger of the Rock of Ages Corporation, largest owner of granite quarries in the world, with 10 other concerns.

With the completion of the deal it was announced that directors and officers of the new corporation would be named within a few days. The new organization will operate under the Rock of Ages Corporation, with administrative and operating headquarters in this city.

The other companies involved are Barclay Brothers, the William Milne Granite Company, George Stratton, Inc., Grearson & Lane Company, Canton Brothers of Barre, the Eureka Granite Company, the Lawrence Granite Company of Montpelier and Phillips & Black, Inc., which includes the W. A. Chase Granite Company of Northfield and the Perry Granite Corporation of Waterbury. Richard W. Smith of Edwards & Smith of New York was the leading figure in the merger.

The Rock of Ages Company quarries one-third of all the granite produced in Barre, one of the centers of the industry in the world.

SARDINE PACKERS PLAN ADVERTISING PROJECT

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—A three-year national advertising schedule involving an expenditure of about $40,000 a year was adopted at a meeting of the Sardine Fisheries of Maine, Inc. The schedule was placed in the hands of a Chicago agency for execution.

Leading periodicals will be used, as well as the radio and other means. Money for this expenditure will be contributed by the packers on a production pro rata basis for promotion of the sale of Maine sardines.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Barone's Back Yard Serenaders.
5:15 Bert Muller, pianist.
5:20 Foot Stimulators: Dance music.
5:50 WEEI Dinner Music; news.
7:00 NBC, Floyd Williams, tenor; string trio.
7:15 NBC, "The Jameses": Sketch.
7:30 Lewandos' Organ Melodies.
8:00 NBC, "The New Business World": Service for business men.
8:30 NBC, "Launderland Lyrics": Lee Sims, pianist; orchestra direction of Josef Koestner.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Hour: Symphony orchestra direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mrs. Charles H. Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:45 Hawaiian Duo; weather.
6:02 Recital, Edith Noyes Greene.
6:19 Chimes; Sport Digest.
6:30 Political talk, William J. Granfield.
6:45 "Safer Massachusetts": "Uniform Traffic Regulations a Safety Measure," Russell A. Sears.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 NBC, The Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; concert orchestra.
8:00 Burgess Nature League.
8:30 Weed Tire Chain sketch.
9:00 "Dixie Trail": sketch and music.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel Program.
10:00 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang; talks; dance music.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors: dance music.
6:00 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Romancers: concert music.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera: Bizet.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Troubadours: vocal.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 Babson Finance Period.
7:45 From Boston Opera House: Verdi's "Rigoletto" by Chicago Civic Opera Company; Messrs. Da Boreli, Lazzari, Nichols, Cavadore, Sandrini, Morelato; Mmes. Salvi, Everhart, Glade, Hermanoy, Freund; St. Leger, conductor.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jan Garber and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Midnight Melodies": Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Musical Selections.
5:30 Studio Program.
6:00 Broadcast for Fishermen.
6:15 Rhythm Kings, direction of Lou Anapolle; time.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 9

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:30 p. m.—Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:50 Ruth Everett Brown, soprano.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Markets: John Herrick, baritone; Louis Shaffrin, popular soloist; orchestra.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:10 Masterpiece Pianist; William McGillicuddy, reader.
3:15 "The Lincoln Cabin at Milton," Stacy B. Southworth.
3:25 Masterpiece Pianist.
3:30 Sam Curtis' radio chat.
3:40 Masterpiece Pianist.
3:45 Jordan Marsh book talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman's Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: Talk by Martin L. Davey; Walter Preston, baritone; Margaret Olsen, soprano; male quartet; mixed quartet; instrumental trio; organ.
6:00 Coes and Young Candlelight Hour.
6:30 NBC, Old Company's Songalogue: Male quartet.
7:00 NBC, Durant Heroes of the World Sketch: "Simon Bolivar."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenny Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk, W. S. Packer.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Nina Koshetz, soprano; George Cehanovsky, baritone; Eugene Goossens, guest conductor.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's": Rural sketch.
11:15 News; time.

WBZA AND WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 Church of the Unity.
1:00 p. m.—"Our Famous Contemporaries": Edward Howard Griggs, lecturer and author.
1:15 Leon Girard Ensemble; Chimes.
1:43 Edward McHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, direction of Joseph Littau.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 "Moods in Melody": string ensemble.
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, National Religious Service.
6:00 Michael Ahern, baritone; Harry Goldman, cellist.
6:30 NBC, "In the Spotlight": Rosalie Wolfe, soprano.
7:00 Vincent Spolzino, tenor; Aidan Redmond, baritone.
7:30 NBC, Williams' Ollomatics: Fred Waldner, tenor; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: "Fashions in Fiction," Albert Payson Terhune; sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, Salon Singers: mixed chorus; Lew White, organist.
9:45 Candle Light Quintet.
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:20 WBZ Players: "Telling It to Father."
11:15 Weather report.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—CBS, "Heroes of the Church."
9:00 CBS, Lillian Bucknam, contralto; instrumental ensemble.
10:00 CBS, Children's Hour.
10:50 CBS, Columbia's Commentator, Dr. Charles Fleischer.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Magic Hand at Console.
12:30 CBS, From London: talk, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced by Frederic William Wile.
12:45 Magic Hand at Console.
1:00 Dudley Carollers.
2:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour: mixed chorus; orchestra.
4:00 From Salem: Salem Cadet Band.
5:00 CBS, "News Reel of the Air": Lois Bennett, soprano; Dan Gridley, tenor.
5:30 CBS, Sermon, Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse, Philadelphia.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Earle Nelson, Helen Barr, soloists; trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Dictograph Old-Time program.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:15 Durkee-Mower Flufferettes: sketch, soloist; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "The World's Business," Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Zinaida Nicolina, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Sonatron program: dance music.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Chicago Civic Opera Orchestra, conducted by Giorgio Polacco, directly from the Boston Opera House; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Muriel LaFrance, soprano.
10:00 CBS, Royal's a Poet of the Organ, Jesse Crawford.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch. "Lowlands."
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan Theater organ recital.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": Hawaiian music and poetry.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Midnight Melodies": Ann Leaf, organist.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC program.
10:45 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Yoeng's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Studio programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical program.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly colder tonight; moderate northerly winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 18.

Southern New England: Cloudy, slightly colder in eastern Massachusetts tonight; Sunday cloudy; fresh north and northeast winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; colder in Maine; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	16	Memphis	36
Atlantic City	30	Montreal	6
Boston	24	Nantucket	32
Buffalo	22	New Orleans	52
Calgary	22	New York	26
Charleston	48	Philadelphia	28
Chicago	24	Pittsburgh	26
Denver	46	Portland, Me.	16
Des Moines	32	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	18	San Francisco	52
Galveston	54	St. Louis	32
Hatteras	42	St. Paul	14
Helena	42	Seattle	36
Jacksonville	50	Tampa	56
Kansas City	38	Washington	28
Los Angeles	48		

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 6:33 p. m.; Sunday, 6:55 a. m.
Height of tides, 8 feet, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

Music in Boston

Louise

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Charpentier's "Louise" at the Boston Opera House last evening.

The cast:

The Father	Vanni-Marcoux
The Mother	Maria Claessens
Louise	Mary Garden
Julien	René Maison
Noctambulist / King of the Fools	Theodore Ritch
Conductor	Giorgio Polacco

"Louise," which Charpentier might as well have named "Paris," since a major portion of the opera devotes itself to the praise of that gay city, went its accustomed way last evening in the hands of a capable and practiced cast. With ease and precision scene after scene unfolded, and, to the credit of the stage manager, Charles Moor, those which called for large numbers of varied characters moved as deftly as those which included only the principal singers.

Perhaps the first scene of the second act, with its street vendors, its sweepers, ragpickers, newsgirl and milkwoman, no longer owns the novelty of its first presentation. This has been copied in every kind of theatrical production since Charpentier dared to incorporate its vividness into the hallowed field of opera. But it does retain, in spite of the years that have passed over it, much strength and savor. Enhanced by the dusky lighting of the production these street characters as depicted and sung by the Chicagoans take on a significance which is hard to dismiss.

The third act, with its colorful crowning of them use, a colorfulness suddenly turned to drab grayness by the appearance of the heroine's mother, does not possess the characterfulness, for some of us, of the less displayful street scene. Last evening one or two of us were a little disturbed to see some musicians, obviously ill at ease, placed in the foreground of an otherwise carefree occasion, and from that place of prominence watch for their cues and play indicated music from the staves securely fastened into their instruments. Only one of this crew, obviously the leader, seemed at home on the stage.

Otherwise, the joyous fête was gay and frolicsome. The King of the Fools was a jolly figure, thoroughly convincing and humorsome. The charming ladies of the ballet, who drew him on to the stage, later added a graceful and well-planned dance, which centered about the première danseuse, Miss Bradshaw, to whom fell the task of crowning the much-acclaimed Louise.

Louise certainly shares with Paris in this opera. She is addressed by name in musical conversation and hailed in more impressive moments so constantly that there is a temptation to keep track of all these instances. But as Mary Garden still plays the Louise she first "created" to loud acclaim, she may well own the center of the stage. This Louise is not the young woman of a few years ago. She is not quite so vibrant, she is a little jerkier, she is more devoted than ever to the small gestures which constantly intrude on the eye of the beholder. But she still remains a vibrant, commanding figure, a heroine to conjure with in the list of operatic ladies. It is in the scenes with father, mother and lover that Louise does most credit to the composer. The impact of the final scene, in which the rebellious girl defies her parents and is finally ordered from her home by her harassed father, was moving indeed, so moving that one saw many in the audience roundabout furtively drying the kindly tears of sympathy.

But the impact of this final scene can by no means be attributed to Miss Garden alone. For with Vanni-Marcoux to portray the kindly, the sympathetic, the beset father, there ensued a magnificent interplay of characters. How eager for his daughter's good and happiness, how understanding, how thoroughly human in his vexation and his immediate return to gentleness was this gentle and anxious father. The momentary rage to which Louise taunted him only accentuated the goodness of the character he had built up. From his first words in the first act, his question about the soup—question which rocked operatic worlds when it was first put in Paris a few brief decades ago—he set the key for his interpretation.

So with Mme. Claessens, who unfolded the key of her rôle from the start, and made of the mother a comprehensible and pitiable woman, curt, yet loving, blunt yet honest. Mr. Maison's Julien was a rich-voiced, songfully persuasive gentleman, whose richly vibrant tones colored and enhanced Carpentier's music.

C. S. B.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 11, in Symphony Hall, third of the supplementary matinées by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, in Hotel Statler, concert by Rosa Ponselle, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 14, in Symphony Hall, fifteenth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Feb. 15, in Jordan Hall, third of the concerts for young people, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15, in Symphony Hall, fifteenth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, concert by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

Monday evening, Feb. 17, in Symphony Hall, fourth of the supplementary concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, Feb. 17, at the Hotel Statler, "Compositions in Dance Form" by Angina Enters, 3 p. m.

Thursday evening, Feb. 20, in Jordan Hall, concert by Mischa Levitzki, pianist.

Thursday evening, Feb. 20, in Sanders Hall, Cambridge, concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, sixteenth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 22, in Symphony Hall, sixteenth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, Louise Homer, contralto, and Luella Melius, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, in Jordan Hall, Paul Bregor, pianist.

Sunday evening, Feb. 23, in the Repertory Theater, Stanley Lichtenstein, tenor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 25, at Symphony Hall, fourth supplementary matinée of the Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, in Jordan Hall, Marion Kingsbury, soprano.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, in Brown Hall, Suzanne Dabney, soprano, and Madeleine Monnier, violoncellist.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, at the Hotel Statler, Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House.

ENFORCEMENT LEAGUE TO MEET

The Law Enforcement League is sending out invitations to a meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Lawrence Carteret Fenno, 238 Beacon Street, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 18, at 3:30 p. m. The question of "The Repeal of the State Enforcement Act" will be discussed. The speakers will be Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver and Mrs. Howard Briggs. Mrs. William H. Brown, chairman of the Law Enforcement League, will preside.

School Building Head Asks Use of Savings

Whatever the superintendent of construction saves on Boston schoolhouses, the commission of School buildings will find use for, it was brought out at a meeting of the commission, attended by Louis K. Rourke, Superintendent of Construction.

During the discussion Mr. Rourke predicted that there could be a saving of $500,000 this year in construction of schoolhouses and maintenance of existing schools. Richard J. Lane, chairman of the commission on school buildings, issued a statement at the close of the meeting, in which he pointed out that while a substantial saving is probable "there are outstanding needs in which this saving can be absorbed."

"For instance," the statement reads, "to modernize the sanitary conditions in many of the schools of this city will require an expenditure of approximately $400,000. This, of course, is of importance to the well-being of the children, and we want it understood that if we can save a large sum of money through new methods of running, the department, we have such needs as the above to take care of."

CHELSEA OPENS FREIGHT YARD

Officials of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce and the Boston & Maine Railroad joined Friday in an inspection trip, marking the formal opening of the new public freight delivery yard in Chelsea. The new yard, which provides Chelsea with two public bulk delivery yards, is located about 600 yards west of the Chelsea passenger station.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, New England Sports and Boat Show, auspices State Department, American Legion, Boston Garden Exposition Hall, until 11.

Reception, concert and ball in honor of Edwin J. Foster of Worcester, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., Massachusetts Department, Grand Army of the Republic, and auxiliaries, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club; annual reception, Hotel Somerset, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; presentation of play, "Oh Kay," by Caspy Players, Bates Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza; dinner, Beacon Oil Company, State Suite, 7.

Fifty-third annual dinner, Boston Bicycle Club, speaking and entertainment, Boston Art Club, corner Newbury and Exeter Streets, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; member's night, talk by the Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay, on "The Art of Living Together," Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Twentieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America, "Father and Sons" supper, music by the Boston Council Band, address by Clayton Ernst, editor of the Open Road, retaking of Scout oath by Scouts and their fathers, awarding of Eagle Badges to Walter Hall and Arthur Ferguson of Jamaica Plain, and Bernard Nelson, Brookline, Brookline Town Hall, 8.

Fourth annual conference, Metropolitan Boston Division, Girl Scouts, guest night, program, talk by Deborah Webster, of Lexington, and a new film, "The Girl Scout Trail," Brookline High School, 8.

Eighteenth annual banquet, Wentworth Institute Alumni Association, Auditorium, Wentworth Institute, 6:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Colonial Theater—"Simple Simon," Ed Wynn, 8:15.
Majestic—"Babes in Toyland," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Old South Meeting House Forum, talk by Representative Oscar de Priest, only Negro in Congress, on "Does the Negro Need a Political Party of His Own?"; concert by Maud Cuney Ha pianist, and William H. Richardson, baritone, auspices Old South Association, Old South Meeting House, 3:15.

Boston Public Library; lecture by Robert E. Rogers, A.M., associate professor of English, M. I. T., on "Melodrama: the Palmy Days," Lecture Hall, 3:30; illustrated lecture on "Italy: a Land of Sheer Delight," by Hugh Wallace Smith, Lecture Hall, 8.

Ford Hall Forum, talks by Nannie H. Burroughs, of Washington, on "The High Cost of a 'Jim Crow' Civilization," and Prof. Alain Locke, Howard University, on "Self-Determining the Negro," concert by Edward Matthews, baritone, and Doris Dandridge, accompanist, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 7:30.

Popular Science Illustrated lecture in series, auspices Society of Arts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "The Romance of Metals," by Robert S. Williams, Ph.D., professor of Physical Metallurgy, Room 10-250, Technology Buildings, 4.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, Jewish National Fund, Salon, 2:30.

Hour of organ music in series by William E. Zeuch, First Church, corner Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30.

Women's City Club of Boston, concert by the Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; concert by Milla Dominguez, soprano; S. Martinez, bandola; G. O. Ramos, tiple; and H. Rodriguez Paladines, guitar, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 4.

Closing day fourth annual conference, Metropolitan Boston Division, of Girl Scouts, Scouts' own, an undenominational service, Brookline High School, 3.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; dormitory breakfast, Cafeteria, 9:30; reception by Caspy Club, talk on "The Causes of Dependency," 3:45.

Cambridge Museum for Children; lecture by Dr. Kirk Bryan, of Harvard University, on "Sheep Raising in New Mexico," Lecture Hall of Museum, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 2:30.

Field and Forest Club; ramblers' meeting, talk on "Flora and Topography of the British Isles," by Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Douglas, Christ Church, corner Dix Street and Dorchester Avenue, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Lecture on "Education in India" by Alden H. Clark, auspices New England Women's Club, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, Pekinese Association, Private Room, 1.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Woman's Club Class in Interior Decoration, Library Hall, 10.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Ave.—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Books, illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene, contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 3, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge.—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibition: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth Piutti-Barth. Through Feb. 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Feb. 8.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park St.—Prints by modern American and Continental etchers. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston St.—Twenty-seven prints by 27 contemporary artists.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings by Arthur Gibbs Burton. To Feb. 15.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through Feb. 8.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ralph W. Gray. Through Feb. 8.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by Bertus Pietersz. Through Feb. 15.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 11.

Providence Art Club, (R. I.)—Paintings by five Providence artists. Through Feb. 9.

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BOY SCOUT CUBS MEET IN DENS, RUN WITH PACK

American Junior Branch in St. Louis Follows Plan Started in England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—No longer are 9-year-old boys of St. Louis compelled to gaze longingly at big brothers who proudly don Boy Scout uniforms and go swinging off to weekly meetings. Neither are fond mothers forced to explain again and again, "But, Junior, scouting is for older boys. Just as soon as you are 12 you can be a Scout, too."

All this has been changed through the beneficence of Clarence H. Howard, philanthropist, friend of boys and president of the St. Louis Council of Boy Scouts, whose gift of $10,000 places the St. Louis district in a position to care for the younger boys through a junior or "Cub" organization.

The program for boys from 9 to 11 years of age in a number of countries, notably England, is not new. But the decision to adopt an official plan for Cubs by the Boy Scouts of America is, it comes in response to requests from parents and schools in various parts of the United States that some provision be made for younger lads.

And it is significant that formation of the organization coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the Boy Scout movement, which is being observed widely from Feb. 7 to 13.

Centers Around Home

Samuel C. Reaves, who has been appointed head of the Cub movement in the St. Louis district, brings to his new work a number of years' experience gained from the activity of field executive of the St. Louis Council and a natural love for boys, with an appreciation of their particular problems.

"Cubbing is planned to center around the home," Mr. Reaves explained. "And while," he continued, "it does not load new responsibilities on the parent, it does assist in meeting the responsibility of their boy's leisure. For a boy to become a Cub his mother must sign his application in which she agrees to cooperate.

"There are really three things involved: She agrees to attend a meeting of neighborhood parents that together they may understand the Cub movement; she agrees to attend at least one other meeting of parents at which, under a skilled leader, boys' needs and interests may be more fully discussed; she agrees to do her best to encourage her boy in Cub work. A boy needs encouragement in his efforts in order to establish the habit of succeeding."

Meetings of the "Den"

In accordance with the idea of centering its interest around the home, meetings of the "Den," the name applied to individual groups of Cubs, are held in convenient basements or garages in the afternoon. Here games are learned, and pledges of loyalty to God, loyalty to country and flag, loyalty to home and family, loyalty to school, and so on, are taught under the tutelage of a sympathetic leader.

Meetings of the "Pack," which are gatherings of all the "Dens" in a neighborhood, are held at night at intervals of a month or more and at this time special awards are given for excellence of work and the various "Dens" present stunts or playlets.

The Cub uniform consists of a V neck dark green sweater worn with navy blue breeches, green cap and blue hose with a green trim.

The Cub program as authorized by the National Council of Boy Scouts is the result of facts drawn from research work begun three years ago and developed with the co-operation of more than 13,000 educators, recreation and welfare workers, and leaders of boys' and parents' groups.

Care has been taken to prevent anticipation of the regular Scout program. National executives have drawn a definite line between the work of Cubs and that of Boy Scouts so that the keen edge of enjoyment in scouting will not be dulled by overlapping of program. Leaders of Cub "Dens" are not privileged to be Scout leaders and vice versa.

VIRGINIA HILLS HIDE INDUSTRY WITHOUT 'BOSS'

(Continued from Page 1)

miles away. The Valley Pike was built, but not through their little hill-framed valley. A few vacationists attracted by the wildly beautiful spot in which they had made their home, did pass that way, but even these had little effect in bringing in the outside world.

With the coming of the present generation, however, and the building of a hotel, three miles distant, which brought in an influx of "outsiders," also came a desire to find a new means of improving the conditions of the community, which led to an industrial "revolution."

Private Profit Barred

Who had the first idea, no one knows. It grew in their thought through the day-time hours in the field; it was talked over at night by lamplight in kitchens, while womenfolk finished the day's chores. Soon it was decided—they would turn to the ax, to utilize the "bull" pine which year after year had sprung up on their farms and had to be grubbed out by hand. Early in 1928 they turned from the plow, to be workers in wood.

The Shenandoah Community Workers is the name they chose for themselves. There are no profits, except for the community. The adult wage scale is the same for all. There are no "bosses" in the ordinary sense of the word. Even the women and children are enlisted to help, to become "directors" in supplying ideas and formulating policies.

And as unusual as the social and economic theory upon which the new industry was based are the products. They are nature toys, bird feeding stations and children's puzzles, the mounting sales of which attest to the fact that they are worthy of such communal loyalty and work.

Gain Wide Reputation

The new industry, early found an interested friend, in the person of W. B. Clark, a Philadelphia manufacturer who had inherited an estate in the valley, and who since childhood, had watched the group trying to find better ways of living.

Through his co-operation, a workshop, paint shop and dry kiln were built, the bull-pine was cut and sawed, and the Shenandoah Community Workers began to be known by their products in the outside world.

Hearing of the nature enterprise, the National Association of Audubon Societies offered their bird pictures to be pasted on boards and cut up into jig-saw puzzles. These caught the childish fancy everywhere they were sent.

John Martin, publisher of John Martin's Book, wishing to help a community help itself, contributed a set of character animal drawings, to be cut out of wood, painted, equipped with wheels, for the amusement of children of all ages. Robert Dickey, well known for his dog pictures, is contributing another set of drawings.

Auspicious Start Made

R. Bruce Horsfall, staff artist of Nature Magazine, added bird and butterfly designs, for flower stakes for the garden.

The industry is still in its infancy, but so well has it flourished during the first year, that there seems no question of success. Day by day, now, in the tiny peak-flanked valley, rows on rows of painted animals, each the product of loving care, stack the storehouse shelves. Increasingly large are the outgoing shipments over the hairpin turns of the country road leading to Shenandoah Alum Springs.

The women are eager to do their part. Famed for their apple-butter, the one product of earlier days, they are now planning to "put it up" for wholesale distribution. Wild fruits abound in the valley, and canning of these will be an early step in expansion.

The community idea is being used, even in sales. Purchasers of their products, the workers feel, are more than mere buyers; they are contributors, for value received, to the welfare of a unique economic group. For a nominal sum, one can be a "special" member of the Community Workers, receiving a discount on the products. "Regular" members are those who have shown a friendly interest, and who will be kept informed of new developments from time to time.

This is the shell of the plan the workers have laid out for themselves. But unusual as it is, it is hardly as interesting as the community itself. In this group, one finds practically unchanged all the characteristics which marked the pioneers.

Their proud independence, under all conditions, reminds of stories of the old English guilds, or of the Puritans of pre-Revolutionary days. There are no "servants." Each worker, whether his part is to do what he is told, or to give orders, is "help" in the correct meaning of the term.

'Cubs' Smile Way to Boy Scout Frontiers

Scene in Scout Headquarters in St. Louis. Seated in the Foreground Is Clarence H. Howard, President of the St. Louis Council of Boy Scouts, Whose Gift of $10,000 Makes the Cub Work Possible. Standing, Left to Right—S. C. Reaves, Cub Executive; "Buck" and "Kem" Jones, First Cub Members; Earl Beckman, Scout Executive.

INDEX BOOKS ARE TENNESSEE JURIST'S HOBBY

Judge Lusk Lists Articles, Laws and Decisions Found Valuable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—If one wants to know what Mr. "X" had to say about subject "Y" in magazine "Z," published at almost any time in the last six years, they need only to ask Charles Wesley Lusk, judge of the Hamilton County Criminal Court, Chattanooga. Judge Lusk, referring to a neatly-bound index, has the information ready and waiting.

The hobby of this Tennessee jurist is indexing—magazine articles, legal books, statutes of Hamilton County, laws of the city of Chattanooga, decisions of courts in every Tennessee case; in fact, everything except fiction and poetry. He has been doing it for 17 years, since he first began the practice of law, and his index books have proved of value in his profession.

Judge Lusk indexed all the articles in the bound magazines kept at the Chattanooga Public Library. When he was through he had an index of 200 pages, listing about 7000 articles. In June, 1929, he began compiling a modern encyclopedia of leading authors and articles in all the leading magazines. The result of that labor is found in two big volumes, classifying about 13,100 articles.

"My central idea," the judge explained, "is to have a ready and compact reference to the prevailing news and to keep in touch with the current thoughts of writers."

That the hobby is not simply a pleasant, but useless, relaxation for Judge Lusk is attested by the use to which the index books are put. In preparing public speeches or writing articles himself, the magazine index proves valuable, he has found. While on the bench, a digest of all the Tennessee criminal statutes, prepared for him, rests on his desk. It contains 4906 items, covering every subject thoroughly, and is a handy guide in conducting cases.

As Judge Lusk offers the use of his accurate and complete references to anyone, his office is a favorite stopping point for lawyers wishing to locate an elusive reference.

Woman to Help Run Chicago's Elections

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Appointment of a woman to serve on Chicago's Board of Election Commissioners, which has consisted entirely of men since it was established 45 years ago, has been announced by Edmund K. Jarecki, county judge and supervisor of elections.

Judge Jarecki said that women had aided the election commissioners to such an extent in cleaning up elections here that he wanted them represented on the board.

Mrs. Mabel G. Reinecke, former collector of internal revenue for the district that includes Chicago, has accepted the post. Her seven years experience as the first woman internal revenue collector here, Judge Jarecki said, had proved her qualification for the work. Mrs. Reinecke will assist in the appointment of the approximately 15,000 judges and clerks of election in Chicago and three suburban towns. Her salary will be $6000 a year.

AMERICAN METHODS AID CHILEAN NITRATE BEDS

JACKSON, Miss. (By U. P.)—The nitrate industry in Chile has been revolutionized by American methods of mass production and research, Carlos G. Davila, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, told Mississippi legislators in an address on Feb. 6.

"Any fear that the supplies of nitrates are nearing exhaustion is groundless," Mr. Davila said. "The life of the deposits has been doubled as a result of new American processes. It is now possible to recover nitrate of soda from low grade ore which formerly was rejected."

President to Drop Politics for Fishing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For the first time since he assumed the office of Chief Executive on March 4, 1929, President Hoover will leave the capital for a vacation. Accompanied by Mrs. Hoover and a small group of personal friends, he will leave tonight for Long Key, Fla., where he will spend a week deep-sea fishing.

The President will make no stops en route, going direct to his destination, where he will embark with his friends on the private house-boat, Sauntérer, chartered from Jeremiah Milbank a New York banker. The party plans to remain aboard the craft throughout the stay.

Accompanying the President and Mrs. Hoover are Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone, of the United States Supreme Court, Mark Sullivan, Vernon Kellogg, and Lawrence Richey, one of the presidential secretaries. The return will be made Feb. 19.

Sensational Press Is Condemned by Civic Organizations in Prague

National Women's Council Enters Strong Protest—Professors, Jurists and Journalists Advise Legal Remedies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Public opinion in Prague has been greatly concerned of late with the increasing sale of certain "yellow" afternoon papers which exist simply to foster a love of sensationalism in their readers. The standard of the morning papers in this city is as high as that in most other European cities, but many intellectual leaders comment on the fact that the public looks in vain for afternoon papers that have any real news value. The late editions of the semi-official Prager Presse, of the Prager Tagblatt, (Die Abendzeitung) and of the Lidové Noviny are among the exceptions.

The editor of one of the sensational papers explains the large circulation by saying that they satisfy the tastes of the public, quoting as a concrete example the fact that the promise of a "sensation" in politics only brought about an increase in sale of 700 copies, while murder revelations in great detail brought an increase of more than 20,000 in one day. An analysis of one such issue shows the lack of proportion between real news and sensationalism. Out of 453 lines of printed matter 283 deal with murders, 90 with politics, 39 with reports of societies, 37 with social news and 4 with cultural affairs.

This helps one to understand the outcry which right-minded people, who have always prided themselves on their city's clean moral press, are making against those insidious attacks on public standards. The National Women's Council of C. S. R. has entered a strong protest against the "yellow press" and recommends that no woman shall buy such papers, or allow them in her place of work or home. A number of women's official organs, including that of the National Council of Women Teachers, have associated themselves with this protest.

A series of articles in the Prager Presse, by prominent professors, jurists, journalists, politicians, etc., on the same subject offer various remedies. Some favor strong press censorship, others the issuing of laws against the publication of details of crimes and against the shouting of sensational captions in the streets. Others, however, believe that the only effective cure is the educating of the public so that they will instinctively turn from the sensational and demand a clean, wholesome press. Some are of the opinion that the demand for sensationalism is a direct result of the type of cinema film exhibited during the past few years.

Mrs. Vanderlip Wants U. S. in World Court

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—In an address before the newly organized World Court Committee, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, urged Philadelphia women to help insure American participation in the Court. She declared that only through the force of public opinion will it be made apparent to the United States Senate that America's membership is desired.

She emphasized also the necessity for Pennsylvania women using their influence with David A. Reed, senior United States Senator from that State, he being, she said, the only member of the Senate's Committee of Foreign Relations who has not yet made public his stand.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marie L. Frutig, Nice, France.
C. Bolmer, Sedan, Kansas.
Clare Hurst, Sedan, Kansas.
Christian Emerson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SILVERWARE—FIRST FLOOR

POUND DEFINES NEW POWER OF COMMISSIONERS

Right to Decide Petty Dry Cases No Bar to Trial by Jury, He Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The practicability and validity of the proposals made by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement have resolved themselves into three major questions, all of them curiously bound up with the personality of one man. The man is Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard law school, whose opinions have been cited constantly in congressional discussions of the subject, at the same time that he himself has been under interrogation by the House Judiciary Committee. The three questions are:

Whether the proposal to increase the power of federal commissioners to hear petty dry cases is constitutional; whether, even though constitutional, it is not an undesirable attack on the custom of trial by jury; whether the plan is practical.

Of the three arguments against the proposal, the first two have been generally raised by wets, while the third, to which so far less attention has been paid, is seriously advanced by some drys. It is true, nevertheless, that some leading drys as well as wets have been concerned over both the constitutionality of the proposal and its effect on jury trial.

Through all this debate, the final authority has been Dean Pound. It is no secret that he prepared the elaborate constitutional defense of the proposal carried in the commission's preliminary report, while Chairman Wickersham has deferred to him for the oral explanation just concluded before the House Committee on the Judiciary.

It is conceded that Dean Pound's argument before the committee was one of the most brilliant feats of memory witnessed in the capital in many years. At the first day's hearing he went through the entire gamut of constitutional cases bearing on the subject, frequently quoting long verbatim extracts from court decisions with references to volume, page and paragraph, and meeting objections with answers that demolished opposition.

Dean Pound, in the second day's hearing, took up the question of jury trial and other matters. The proposal involves no revolutionary doctrine, he stated. It does not deprive anyone of jury trial. Instead of being a novel idea, a score of states already permit waiver of jury trial, he insisted and some do so even if capital offenses. The present proposal, he said, would permit waiver of jury in only a small class of petty cases in federal courts as is now done in major cases in many state courts.

Furthermore, the plan does not constitute a "double jeopardy" he declared, any more than does a magistrate's hearing in a case that eventually goes to jury trial. Answering questions by Congressmen, Dean Pound gave explanations which have materially affected the course of current discussions.

Taking a specific case, Dean Pound explained that a man arrested by a dry officer using the proposed procedure would be heard before a United States Commissioner, acting for a court. The commissioner, he explained, will submit his findings and recommendations to the judge and, should the commissioner recommend a decision of guilty by the judge, the defendant has the right to demand trial by jury, therefore not being deprived of this ancient prerogative.

Dean Pound met questions of the committee on the first two objections raised to the plan, namely its constitutionality, and the matter of trial by jury. As to the third objection, its practicability the subject was not raised in the hearing. It is here, however, that many of the Department of Justice lawyers find a major difficulty. This objection relates to the inferior character of many of the federal commissioners now in office.

There are now about 1350 commissioners, appointed for four year terms, receiving their pay in fees. Such return runs all the way from a few hundred dollars, to $18,000 a year in New York. Only about half of these commisioners have had legal training, it is pointed out. They are named by federal district judges and it is alleged by some enforcement officials that many of the appointees are not the type to handle dry law cases.

Courtesy Stressed in Girl Scout Work

The importance of courtesy to the Girl Scout movement was stressed at today's afternoon session of the three-day conference of Girl Scouts of the metropolitan Boston district. A play portraying the value of courtesy was presented by Malden Scouts, after which the meeting was thrown open for general discussion on the subject.

This, the fourth annual conference of the metropolitan Girl Scouts, opened Friday evening with an attendance of over 300 girls from all parts of the district who had gathered to gain help and inspiration for the coming year.

The morning session was occupied by several addresses. "Friendliness Through Camping," discussed by Miss Alice Magnant of Quincy, was explained as a general broadening of outlook on life. Miss Mildred Furber of Melrose described methods of scouting as practiced in far away lands and Miss Dru Ella Mathews of Wellesley showed the Scouts how these other methods might be used to advantage in American Scouting.

The work is under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, chairman of the executive committee.

TIGERS OUT TO WIN FROM SPRINGFIELD

The Boston Tigers face the Springfield Indians at the Boston Garden tonight in a Canadian-American Hockey League game with a double purpose in view. One is to continue their new winning spurt to four-straight and the other is to end the Springfield consecutive wins over the Tigers, which has now reached four.

In all the games played between these two clubs since their start back in 1926-27, the longest stretch of successive victories over each other is held by the Tigers, who ran up a string of five. If the Indians defeat the locals tonight they will tie that mark, for they have defeated the Tigers in the last four meetings.

Springfield will be without the services of Vail and Quenneville, who were recalled by the New York Rangers, but will have a new left wing in the person of Heximer, loaned to the Indians by Rangers. Heximer was an outstanding junior player for Niagara Falls when signed by Rangers this season, and is reputed to be a promising prospect.

UTILITY WORKERS IN CONTEST

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. (AP)—Miss Rita Gillespie of Rutland was adjudged the Vermont winner in the electric utility employees' speaking contest here. She will represent this State in the New England contest at Springfield, Mass., March 25, in which one representative of each of the New England states will participate.

Royal Bank of Canada Discusses Correction of Price Level Basis

Current Monthly Letter Points to Need for Immediate Measures to Prevent Collapse of Financial Structure and Consequent Depression

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The relation of gold reserves to international prices and the need for corrective measures to control the general level are discussed in the current monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada. The article says in part:

"The deflation in 1920-21 brought into sharp relief the outstanding problem in world finance, the control of the general level of prices. In the years which have intervened, intermittent action has been necessary to prevent rising prices, but in the last few months it has become clear that the basis of the present price level is somewhat precarious and that without decisive corrective measures, falling prices will ensue, bringing on a general depression while industry and agriculture are adjusting themselves to lower costs and wages.

"Those who control the policy of the important central banks fully understand the widespread ill-effects of declining prices, but, nevertheless, it seems pertinent to inquire whether the imminence of this danger is appreciated and whether a basis of co-operation for corrective action has been achieved.

"World production of wheat, lumber, newsprint, coffee, sugar, cocoa, rubber, wool, and many other commodities, has exceeded consumption. The available capacity and equipment for the production of iron and steel, automobiles, textiles, and many other manufactured products is substantially in excess of that warranted by volume of demand. If one considers a single commodity such as sugar, or the position of a single industry such as automobile manufacture, the situation within that particular industry may seem self-explanatory.

World Buying Lagging

"It may be true that there is a greater production of lumber or coffee than the world can use, but when it is found that substantially the same facts are simultaneously true concerning commodities as diverse as copper, wheat and textiles, and the others mentioned above, the assumption seems justified that world buying power is not being maintained at a satisfactory level. Although overexpansion in a single industry is a matter for correction within the industry, when overproduction becomes general in many lines, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that it is the price structure, which in turn is governed by the monetary situation, that is at fault.

"When most of the countries of North and South America and Europe find that a large proportion of their major industries are on the verge of depression, there is no hope in the dictum that workers must seek employment in less congested industries and that the surplus plants must be adapted to new uses. There are no industries in a position to receive such an overflow.

"For a full understanding of this problem, it is necessary to examine the following factors: Gold supply and its relationship to price structure; trend of prices; old and new monetary policies.

"While there has been an increase of 60 per cent in the volume of the world's monetary gold reserve since 1913, this increase has been offset by change in price level and in more recent years by the substantial growth in external and internal trade of all countries.

"From 1893 to 1918 the annual cumulative increase in the world's monetary gold supply amounted to 3.7 per cent; from 1918 to 1928 the increase amounted to only 1.8 per cent. Joseph Kitchin, a recognized authority on gold, does not believe the supply is likely to increase by more than 2 per cent a year during the next six years.

Indexes Indicate Trend

"The standard price indexes of both Great Britain and the United States are based on the average price of a varying number of commodities. They do not include retail prices nor the price of finished manufactured products. These standard indexes have shown a substantial recession during the last eight months; in fact, those which are the most sensitive have declined about 8 per cent since last July. At the present time several of these indexes are at the lowest level since 1921 and the trend is still downward.

"Since commodity price indexes in all countries when corrected to a gold basis have remained relatively stable during the past few years, commentators have pointed to this stability and to low inventories as evidence that inflation had been confined to the security markets, and concluded that the recent fall in security prices is not likely to herald a business depression.

"While it is true that the inventories of the wholesale and retail trades have been maintained at remarkably low levels, the growth in the inventories of the producers has been generally overlooked.

"Price advances have been more general than is ordinarily realized, particularly in relation to commodities and products where high wages and high cost of manufacture and distribution have played a more important part than the increased efficiencies of mass production.

"In the past there has been a strong tendency for any substantial change in the volume of gold reserves of central banks to be regarded as the precursor of a change in price levels. When there is an apparent shortage of gold, prices decline—a surplus of gold leads to price inflation. Perhaps the first important conscious effort of a central bank to prevent such changes in the price level resulting from gold movements was the action of the Federal Reserve Bank in taking care of the enormous movement of gold to the United States from 1921 onward without permitting this to have the usual effect of substantially increasing commodity prices.

See Threat to Business

"This policy consisted of gradually replacing earning assets of the Reserve Bank by gold, a process commonly referred to by English economists as "sterilizing" gold. The necessity for such a policy is past and leading economists have expressed apprehension that a decline in the production of gold in relation to the volume of world business may lead to a shortage which will result in a declining price level. Such a condition would presuppose serious world depression in business.

"It should be possible within narrow limits to prevent either a rise in the value of gold, which is the same as a fall in the price level, or a decline in the value of gold, which is advancing prices. It will be apparent, however, that if a central bank by an easy money policy attempts to raise the level of prices, nonco-operation from other central banks will lead to an outflow of gold, which, if continued, will compel the bank to reverse its easy money policy.

"There are, of course, a number of difficulties in the way of an intelligent control of the value of gold. Perhaps the most important is the reluctance of any country to part with a gold reserve once accumulated, even though it may be much greater than that required by the business of the country.

"Two outstanding examples of this situation at the present time are Spain and Argentina. Spain accumulated, during the war, gold reserves much greater than she had previously held. Notwithstanding this, the currency has been on a flat basis since the end of the war and the gold in Spain has no greater effect upon, or relation to, world prices than if it were still unmined.

"Argentina suspended gold payments in 1914 but accumulated a large amount of gold during the war. They resumed gold payments in 1927, but recently, on account of a moderate movement of gold abroad, again suspended conversion of bank notes, this notwithstanding the fact that their gold reserve amounts to $42 per capita, a larger amount per capita than any other country. A more or less similar situation has existed in Uruguay, Peru and several other countries.

May Exert Influence

"Greater knowledge as to the function of gold and a keener appreciation of the cost of maintaining excessive reserves will eventually lead these countries to reduce their holdings. It may be necessary for Great Britain and the United States, as the principal foreign lenders, to exert their influence upon these countries to secure co-operation. Something along this line has been accomplished by the Kemmerer missions. For example: A few years ago Chile, which for many years had carried substantial stocks of actual gold but whose currency was on a very unstable basis, stabilized their currency on a gold basis and actually shipped practically all the gold on hand to New York and thereafter redeemed their currency in New York exchange.

"Any general tendencies along the foregoing lines on the part of the financially less important countries would remove any question of a gold shortage. If, for example, we could visualize 75 per cent of the monetary gold stocks of the world concentrated in New York, London, and Paris with the bulk of the smaller countries redeeming note issues at a fixed rate of exchange, there would be no doubt about the ability of the central banks in the three countries mentioned to control, within moderate limits, the relation of gold to commodities; in other words, the price level.

"It would establish confidence to feel that there is a clear understanding between the principal financial countries, namely, the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, which will result in the fullest possible co-operation to control price levels, and that no momentary advantage or considerations of prestige of a single country will be allowed to cloud an issue which is so important to the economic welfare of the world."

COMMUNITY SERVICE MEETING

For the first time in three years a state-wide conference of community service committees from clubs in the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs was held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Feb. 7, with about 300 women present and 15 club districts represented. Mrs. Fred B. Cross of Springfield, chairman of the State Department of Community Service, presided.

Vermont Protests Imported Marble

WASHINGTON (AP)—Protests by a Vermont quarrying company and the Brandon, Vt., Chamber of Commerce, that Italian marble had been ordered for use in the new Commerce Department building here, has caused the Treasury to make an investigation into the allegations.

The Vermont company, which called attention of the Treasury to the fact that 1200 bags of travertine from Italy had been ordered by contractors to carry out the color scheme in the mosaic floors, maintained that such action was a violation of the contract which required that local products be used in construction.

The office of the supervising architect of the Treasury said that investigation of the charges, as yet incomplete, indicated that contractors were unable to purchase the needed marble in this country. Their inquiry, it was said, indicated that the quarry from which this marble was obtainable had been closed and if such proved to be a fact that it was proper for the contractors to substitute Italian marble. The Treasury expected that the investigation would be completed by the first of next week.

Study Shows General Farmers Are Steady

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STORRS, Conn.—A study of a group of 400 men on general farms in Connecticut, conducted by J. L. Hypes and J. S. Markey of the sociology department of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, recently showed that Connecticut farmers on general farms have more occupational stability than those on other types of farms.

Men on geenral farms, it was found, have spent 95 per cent of their total time as farm boy, tenant farmer, hired man and operator, in the type of work they are now engaged in. Dairy farmers have spent 90 per cent of their time in their present occupation.

Fruit, vegetable and poultry farmers, in the order named, show the next highest rating in stability. The poultry men have spent only 52 per cent of their time at their present occupation, an overage of 11 years. General farmers have spent an average of 40 years at their jobs.

Committee to Oppose State Dry Law Repeal

The citizens' committee recently formed in Boston to oppose repeal of the state enforcement act, including in its membership moderate wets and drys, announced its independence of existing wet or dry groups at a meeting in Boston Feb. 7, and adopted the name, "Opposed to Repeal Committee."

It was said at the meeting that the committee was opposed to repeal as an improper means of working against national prohibition, for the repeal of which other constitutional means exist. Without such repeal, the committee feels that withdrawal of the state law in Massachusetts would increase lawlessness, and is disloyal to the spirit of the national compact between the states.

Officers elected were: Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard, chairman; Henry R. Harriman, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Rabbi Harry Levi, Arthur Perry, Dr. David B. Scannell, and F. Goldthwaite Sherrill, vice-chairmen; Edwin H. Hall, secretary; and John L. Grandin, treasurer.

Tercentenary Uses of Libraries Cited

New England libraries have a particular duty to perform this year in providing information on local history, customs and manners of Puritan days to a portion of the 10,000,000 people who will visit Massachusetts and New England for the tercentenary celebration, Frank C. Brown, Boston architect and author, declared in a talk before the Massachusetts Library Club at the Boston Public Library yesterday.

"No other group can be of so much service," he said, and went on to recommend that librarians prepare special displays of books having particular bearing on the tercentenary.

Other speakers were Mary L. Guyton, supervisor of adult alien education; Mrs. John Figmic, Plymouth Public Library; Dr. William J. Rose, department of sociology, Dartmouth College; Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, Boston; and Leslie T. Little, librarian, Waltham. George H. Evans, president of the club, presided.

Classical Education in America Urged

Closer approximation to the English classical education was recommended for American college preparatory schools at the twenty-third annual meeting of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England, by Frederick J. DeVeau, instructor in classics at the Groton School.

The vertical scheme of education applied by the English schools, as opposed to the horizontal American system, has distinct advantages which Mr. De Veau would not want imitated, but its emphasis on a firm groundwork in the classics he feels to be deserving of American emulation.

Mr. DeVeau expressed the opinion that the instructor in classics should seek to interest his pupils in the literary qualities of Latin and Greek works rather than attempt to arouse interest in such studies on the basis of vague practical considerations.

Other speakers at the meeting of the association read papers on subjects of scholarly or artistic interest.

ENFORCEMENT PUT DIRECTLY UP TO STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

shift of power from the states to the central government, which threatens the equipoise which the fathers sought to establish when they set up the federal system. So menacing is the tendency toward centralization that a leading member of the Washington bar, writing for his profession in its national organ, speaks of 'The Twilight of the States.'

Puts It Right up to States

"An analysis of the proposals that are being made for laws and constitutional amendments which would tend toward further centralization shows that such proposals arise out of a conviction that the states are not adequately meeting their obligations in certain fields.

"Obviously, the one way in which the states can retain their police power, the one way in which they can preserve what is left of their sovereignty, is to meet their own obligations and perform their own functions. If the states would stop intrastate violations; if they would set up adequate machinery of enforcement, free from the numbing influence of localized sentiment, as perhaps none of them has done yet, the Federal Government could retire to its traditional field under the Constitution and confine itself to preventing importation and interstate commerce inhibited by the amendment."

Governor Christianson opened his address by reviewing briefly the widespread tendency to disregard law and declared that "There is no problem before the Nation today of greater significance or importance than that of law enforcement."

Referring to a recent address by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, in Boston, in which he declared that the states are under no more obligation to enforce, or aid in enforcing, national prohibition than they are to enforce the narcotic act, the anti-smuggling law or numerous other federal statutes, Governor Christianson declared that such a statement was "too plausible an evasion of an issue."

"These," he continued, "are statutory prohibitions which form no part of the compact between the states. They are acts of Congress, emanating from the central Government only and enforceable by it alone.

"The Eighteenth Amendment, on the other hand, is not the creation of the Congress. It is not the creation of the states. It flows from the will of the people, and is, therefore, binding on all the agencies, federal and state, through which the people administer their government."

Quoting from the second section of the amendment, which provides that "The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," he held that this phraseology implied equality of power and responsibility and that "if it had been the purpose of the people to make the use of that power obligatory on Congress but optional with the states they would have found language with which to express that purpose."

"Paraphrasing Abraham Lincoln's words, may we not ask members of the Legislature in Maryland, in New York, in Wisconsin, in Montana, in Nevada: 'Can you, having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, including every part thereof, clear your oath without giving support to that part of the Constitution which provides for prohibition? Do you support that part of the Constitution, if, knowing that there is a principle embodied in it which needs specific legislation to make it effective, you withhold that legislation?'"

J. C. Penney, founder of the J. C. Penny chain stores, reviewed "The economic results in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment." The removal of the economic waste of the saloon is largely responsible for increased volume of industry, he declared. He contrasted the "total realized income" of the United States, estimated at $89,000,000,000 for 1928, with that of not quite $66,000,000,000 for 1919 and declared that "The use of ordinary common sense and observation" shows that this advance parallels the advent of national prohibition.

AMUSEMENTS

Holmes in Italy

Burton Holmes's travel talk last evening at Symphony Hall was one of the most enjoyable of the season. Granting that he had splendid material in the romantic beauty of Venice and northern Italy, nevertheless much credit must be given him for his fine selectivity in presenting only those scenes in which Venice is a place of dream-like beauty.

The gondolas of Venice! Who has not imagined himself at some time reclining in one? Those who so desired might ride in one as long as he wished last evening, imaginatively, of course. For although evidences of modern speed are seen in motorboats whizzing their way through the larger canals of Venice, the lazy gondolas are used mostly by tourists and natives alike.

As the armchair travelers were piloted through the tiny crooked canals like quaint winding streets in an old city, they passed under the many beautiful bridges of Venice. On the narrow streets, divided by canals, they saw women sitting in their doorways, making the exquisite lace for which Venice would be famous if for nothing else; porters, loaded with huge baskets of scarlet tomatoes; washing hung to dry, gayly colored garments strung on lines stretched across narrow canals; swarthy, ragged children playing games with crude bits of stone and cloth toys; later, at a visit to a lace factory, comely Venetian girls deftly working on sheer lengths of lace. Assuredly, this was quaint Venice, but Venice viewed in the moonlight or in the glow of a sunset was vastly different. As the sun set, the gay colors of the gondolas, the coral and lemon sails of small boats, the colorful houses, even the bright garments hung to dry, melted together in a symphony of rich color.

Venice by moonlight was still another picture. In gondolas, the travelers viewed Venice, the luxurious. Terraced gardens, fully lighted, terraces of castle-like hotels, on which people in evening dress sat at little tables or danced under the stars, all presented a picture of fairy-like beauty when seen from the gondola and mirrored by the water. Then Venice the magnificent—its beautiful buildings, statues and rare paintings.

And so, on to the Alpine regions of North Italy. Here there was more beauty. Picture after picture of the snowy mountains, some so exquisitely colored that the mountain tops burned a clear coral, others a dusky blue.

As a special feature, although none was needed, Burton Holmes showed a vivid motion picture of Bradford Washburn's ascent of the famous Aiguille de Grepon or "Grand Diable." When Bradford Washburn completed his ascent, he waved to the audience from the top of the peak. Burton Holmes's series of travelogues ended with that picture. A supplementary lecture on France and England will be given tonight.

Governor Pays High Tribute to Ratshesky

Gov. Frank G. Allen has responded to the resignation from several state offices of A. C. Ratshesky, recently confirmed United States Minister of Czechoslovakia, with a letter, in which he pays high tribute to the Boston banker-philanthropist for his service to the State and urges him to remain a member of the Public Welfare Advisory Board.

Mr. Ratshesky's resignation from the Metropolitan Transit District Commision, the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission and the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety was accepted by the Governor, who wrote, in part, as follows: "May I express my deep appreciation, and the appreciation of a grateful Commonwealth, for the devoted, untiring and able service which you have given your State.

"You have always displayed a splendid loyalty to Massachusetts and to her institutions, and when called upon, you have gladly assumed official duties even though it required considerable sacrifice on your part.

"I take this occasion to speak particularly of your long service as a member and chairman of the Advisory Board of the State Public Welfare Department.

"The keen interest which you have at all times manifested in the institutions under the supervision of this department and in the administration of public welfare measures, has been of great value to our Commonwealth."

AIR MAIL SERVICE GROWING IN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—A daily air mail service between Winnipeg and Toronto and Montreal will be established shortly. The estimates to be submitted by the Post Office Department to Parliament contain an appropriation of $200,000 to pay for the inauguration of this service.

Mail leaving Winnipeg at noon will be delivered in Toronto and Montreal the next morning. Mail for Toronto will be carried by the air mail to Sudbury, Ont., and mail destined for Montreal will go by way of Pembroke, Ont. The air mail service to Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and other western cities will start early in February.

Dartmouth Carnival Ends Glorious Week

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—The twentieth annual Winter Carnival of Dartmouth College entered its final day, Feb. 8, with a varied program in store for the 600 guests who are in Hanover for the festival.

The prizes for snow sculpture by the members of the Dartmouth College fraternities were divided among three Greek societies. The committee was headed by Prof. Artemus Packard.

Kappa Kappa Kappa had fashioned a huge and realistic polar bear, Phi Sigma Kappa had an Indian kneeling over a fire, and Kappa Sigma displayed a bas-relief of feminine figures. All of the sculpture work was fashioned after a week of preparation and was illuminated at night by soft colored lights.

The Dartmouth players presented the first of two performances of their 1930 musical comedy entitled "Exit Smiling." The authors of the book are M. M. Lieberthal '32 and T. D. Donovan '30, and of the lyrics are R. H. Burrill '31 and J. D. Lions '31. Several musical numbers were written by Charles B. Gaynor '29, who is now studying music in Vienna and was the author of last year's production.

The carnival ball, the high light of the social part of the week, was held Friday night in the Gymnasium in a bizarre circus setting of the 90's. Paul Specht and his orchestra furnished the music. Tonight, with dances in the various fraternities, Dartmouth's most successful winter carnival will come to a close.

NARROW GAUGE FARES REMAIN

The State Department of Public Utilities has suspended until March 10 the effective date of the increased fare schedule filed by the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad Company. In its application for approval of the schedule the company sought permission to put the new rates into effect Feb. 10.

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opera for any information you may desire.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Magellan of the Antarctic

Captain Scott, by Stephen ... don. The Bodley Head. ...

ANTARCTICA has been a Moby Dick to modern explorers. As Sir James Barrie observed, every man who has been to that region vows he will never be tempted there again, but within six months he is planning the next expedition with the fierce determination of an Ahab. That highest and most isolated of continents, with its 5,500,000 square miles of treeless snow and ice, never inhabited by man, still remains the major geographical problem left to us after the great centuries of discovery. Already in the first 30 years of this century, the men who have attacked it seem to have grown to epical proportions; and a man like Scott can take his place in history beside Magellan, Frobisher, Drake and Hudson. But where they had the lure of Cathay before them and the certainty of finding rich lands, Scott and his generation had virtually nothing—nothing, that is, which could be weighed in balances.

It is the intangibleness of the reward which has enhanced the heroism of these enterprises, and Scott, because of his tragic fate, seems doubly heroic. His figure is magnified to the proportions of prototype and legend, and his tragedy has a peculiar cathartic value in an age which regards efficiency and success as virtues in themselves. Mr. Gwynn admirably puts this lesson of Scott's achievement:

"He taught the world how little, in comparison with other values, success matters." And after paying a tribute to Amundsen's triumph, Mr. Gwynn continues:

"It was not the deed which so moved mankind but the man. . . . Scott's arrival in that grim scene a month later (than Amundsen's) gave to the episode a dramatic quality without precedent, which the tragic sequel heightened; yet in that tragedy Scott and not Amundsen dominates."

In fact, one may compare the negative results of Scott's last expedition with the similar material fruitlessness of Magellan's, and leave both alone with their glory.

Mr. Gwynn has been wise to write Scott's life story rather than the history of his explorations. That history Scott himself has done better than any other man could, and there is abundant critical material for those who want it. Mr. Gwynn's life is generously and nobly conceived. A life of the hero more than a life of the man, its very generosity perhaps precludes it from probing the fundamental causes of the final tragedy. In fact, the story appears less tragic in Mr. Gwynn's account than it actually was, because the fundamental part of it, the Œdipean inevitability, is not rendered. But, this apart, Mr. Gwynn's portrait is extraordinarily fine, dignified and moving. One sees a man of some sensitiveness early inured to struggle against dull poverty, hardened by the naval machine and yet inwardly rebelling against it. One sees this conflict coming haltingly into the open when, in the time immediately preceding his marriage, he was most aware of the light and shade of his own nature. Those sober, guarded love letters are the most revealing documents in the book. They are naïve in the best sense.

Mr. Gwynn also traces to its origins another factor in Scott's character, that was to develop with almost fatal importance: his "unreasonable repugnance" to the use of dogs in the South. This repugnance was deeply English. There are strict laws in England against the use of dogs for draught. The English attitude to animals is completely misunderstood by most foreigners, who have not ceased to point out its inconsistencies and sentimentality. But the attitude is fundamental in English character, and Scott suffered profoundly from the continual cracking of the whip over the teams, and from the inevitable slaughter, on his first Antarctic journey. He loathed the whole business of the dogs, and there is no doubt that in consequence he was temperamentally unfitted to get the best out of them. Unquestionably he did not understand how to use them, as Amundsen did; and, as competent critics have declared, Scott's refusal to use dogs on the last expedition and his obstinate insistence on man-hauling, was a big contributary cause of the disaster.

The picture of Scott in the final expedition becomes in some way less satisfactory, good and poignant as it is. One is left to infer much that could, without diminishing the stature of the hero, have filled in the blending substances of the whole man. But, after all, it is as necessary for us to be inspired as to know; and those last letters, cries out of an icy Gethsemane, are unforgetable.

V. S. P.

Bierce, the Old Titan

Ambrose Bierce, a Biography, by Carey McWilliams. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. $3.50.

CAREY McWILLIAMS spent six years on his biography of Ambrose Bierce. When he began it, no biography of Bierce existed. There was available only a brochure by Vincent Starrett, some autobiographical portions of Bierce's "Collected Works," and a prodigious mass of rumor and myth. To pick out what is true in this confusion of fable, to disprove by substantial evidence what seems to him false, and to present in chronological order the events of Bierce's life has been Mr. McWilliams's purpose. To a considerable extent he has compiled a source book, based on an exhaustive perusal of Bierce's journalistic writings from 1868 to 1909, and upon a great number of interviews with friends and acquaintances, particularly with Bierce's daughter, Mrs. Isgrigg. But he has written much more than a source book, for he has held constantly to his desire to find out the springs of character that prompted Bierce's conduct and writing.

There were seemingly conflicting qualities in Bierce's character and in his writing which Mr. McWilliams has endeavored to rationalize. Bierce put on the mantle of the cynic. "Nothing matters," he said; and then he proceeded to pummel every kind of hypocrisy and self-seeking as if his life depended upon it, employing all the vituperative words in his extensive vocabulary. In order to harmonize the disillusioned attitude with the chastening one, the biographer goes back to Bierce's experiences in the Civil War and finds that Bierce's ways of thinking were indelibly marked by what he saw and felt at that time. He was brought up in a military tradition, he relished soldiering and went to the war at 19 in a mood of romantic idealism. He came out of the war with a sharp resentment at the gruesomeness of fighting. Added to that he went to work as a minor treasury official in Alabama and saw the corruption of the Government in dealing with the South. This collapse of his idealism led to his scathing criticism of bombast and rascality wherever he encountered it. The very violence of his sarcasm was a survival of his prewar idealism. The influence of the war was always a troubling memory, it was his great emotional adventure, and it never left him. When he took a vacation just before his disappearance, he revisited the battlegrounds of that early period.

Largely Self-Educated

Bierce was largely self-educated. A page from his notebook, written at 23, shows spelling and grammar that would disgrace a boy in the elementary schools, along with amazingly sharp perceptions. In 1866, soon after he went to San Francisco, he determined to be a writer. He read endlessly, especially in Gibbon. James Watkins, managing editor of the News-Letter, gave him good advice about writing, and his articles began to find a place in some of the multitudinous journals of the city. Political conditions in California gave him a chance to exercise his power of invective. Mr. McWilliams points out that Bierce's writing was almost all related to the news of the day, warmed less by a natural glow than by "the steam heat of journalism."

In 1872 he married a wealthy and beautiful young woman, and went to England on a wedding trip which lasted three years. During that time he was at his happiest, writing successfully for London periodicals. Then he returned to San Francisco and had to start over again. His "Prattler" papers appeared in one publication after another until 1899, during the last 12 years in Hearst journals. He became immensely popular, a master, a Titan, Sir Oracle, whose words occasioned a great barking of dogs. His fame extended to the East, and in 1899 he went to Washington, still employed by Mr. Hearst until 1909.

Analysis Rings True

Some of Bierce's fame rests on the enthusiasm of young writers who were his "pupils," some of it on the praise given his short stories by the intellectuals. Mr. McWilliams pungently remarks that the short stories form a bracelet on the wrist of a Cyclops. In December, 1913, Bierce disappeared into Mexico. There was news of an old Gringo with Huerta's army; after that there was silence.

The analysis made by Mr. McWilliams rings true. He believes that the dominating quality in Bierce's character was sensitiveness, a sensitiveness so acute that it later developed a coating of cynicism, and still later coarsened into gruffness. Mr. McWilliams writes in a tone of respect rather than of one of enthusiasm. "One cannot reflect upon the facts of his life," says the biographer, "without coming to entertain an admiration for his splendid courage and indomitable spirit. . . . to some of us, whose early enthusiasm for his work has somewhat waned, every light that has been thrown upon the facts of his life has brought a glowing certainty that this man was of the immortals and that around his name has grown up a tradition that we will not willingly relinquish."

In Polish New England

Heirs, by Cornelia James Cannon. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $2.50.

FOR the material of her second novel, Cornelia James Cannon has turned from the middle West of "Red Rust" and of her girlhood to the New England of her mature years. In "Heirs" she has faced a real problem of New England life with genuine honesty. The problem is the ever-present problem of Americanization. In the special aspect presented by Mrs. Cannon it involves the New Hampshire farms, cleared by the labor of pioneers, handed down from one English-speaking generation to another, and now passing into the possession of men and women from central Europe. For those who love New England there is the sadness of a vanishing past. For the leaders—mill owners, teachers and socially-minded persons—there is a need of making the children of the Polish understand the old, bracing ideals of the founders. For the newcomers there is a struggle for a living and for readjustments.

Mrs. Cannon has presented these problems through the medium of a quiet but cumulatively engrossing story. Enthusiastic Parent-Teacher Association worker that she is, Mrs. Cannon has chosen for her chief character a school teacher and has laid some of her scenes in the schoolroom, for in the schoolroom the work of instructing the newcomers, and learning what they in turn have to impart, has to be carried out.

Marilla Lamprey was born and brought up on a meager New Hampshire farm. Her life was typical of the ideals of the pioneers. By scrimping, she went through normal school, then spent several years teaching and caring for her father, and when the story opens is about to take a new school in a little manufacturing town in the northern part of the State. There, in Lovell, she finds a school made up of a few children of old New Hampshire stock and many Polish boys and girls. She finds a town centered in the woolen mills, where the places of native workers, dwindled to a minimum, have been filled by Polish immigrants. She finds the factory workers eager to buy farms and energetic enough to carry on two jobs at once, working in the factory by day, and on the farms evenings and Sundays. The situation is, indeed, familiar.

In Lovell Marilla teaches American ways to Polish children, and wins their friendship. In time she meets the mill owner, Seth Walton, who has an unusual understanding of his foreign-born employees. The factory owner and the school teacher marry, and at the end of the story are engaged in what promises to be an ideal comradeship of service to their community.

Lest the book should be more a treatise on social science than a novel, Mrs. Cannon has given her characters their own personal problems. Marilla's is that of the childless, child-loving woman. Her maternal instincts are strong, but it is other women's children that she must mother; never one of her own.

Perhaps the social problem overshadows the human problem in the book. This would be a defect if it were not that the particular social problem in question happens to be a very human problem, too. It is a case of keeping Ewa Zabka in school long enough to fit her for marriage; of doing the best thing for Esther Hilton, who is going to marry a Polish boy in defiance of both their families; of being patient with Mr. Topolski, who can't understand his children's desire to wear shoes in summer as well as in winter.

The children of Poles, the children of marriages between the old race and the new, must bear side by side the responsibility for carrying on the life of the old town. They are all heirs together. "Those with Polish blood would add a heritage from central Europe to that which the pioneers had brought from the British Isles. Whose fault would it be save that of the New Englanders themselves if the ideals of which they were custodians should perish?"

Life on a Ship

Sailors of Fortune, by William McFee. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

IF IT were not that "Who's Who" is so thoroughly convinced upon the point—and it is a well-known fact that "Who's Who" does not lie—one might find it in his heart to doubt that William McFee is a seagoing engineer even a part of the time. One might suspect him of being only an unusually acute observer of the human scene, and, incidentally, a skillful and a sensitive writer.

That is to say, how can he be giving due attention to what is going forward in the bowels of the ship if he is on terms of casual familiarity with every white-flannel-clad figure sunning itself in a sheltered corner of the hurricane deck? His latest collection of sea tales, "Sailors of Fortune," is damaging to his professional reputation; being proof nearly positive that he is less informed as to the nicely calculated habits of machines than as to the distinctly erratic life histories of the passengers. Obviously, Mr. McFee's status among engineers wants looking into.

Yet, on the whole, perhaps one may venture to rejoice that it is so. For the reading public is the gainer thereby. If Mr. McFee had not neglected his duties, how could a stay-at-home share his impressions of Havana in the early morning, as it looms "a magical city . . . rising out of the jade and opal sea"? How else could one hear that tale of the disillusionment of Edward P. Brownlow, youngest and least sophisticated of the ship's officers, who had left an uninspired struggle on shore and had put to sea to silence the craving of a "roving heart"? One may disapprove both Estebán Loyola Peresoff, Central American millionaire, and his enchanting but not quite plausible Greek wife, Krysanthia, from whose wiles the protesting Edward was finally rescued; but these people are in themselves an experience even to read about.

Moreover, there is Annie Pynzen, too, of Roverton, N. J., who stepped freely across the gangway at New York and on in the direction of her cabin, suitcase in hand like anyone else, but was never afterward seen or heard. Hers is an engrossing tale, told in the words of the garrulous, gently rocking stewardess as she sat with her mending in the Palm Court; it seems that the company encouraged her sitting there, even in one of the rockers, because her presence lent a homelike air to the otherwise artificial surroundings.

"Life on a ship is a very different thing if you look at it from my end of the alleyway," observed the garrulous stewardess. No doubt she was right. Looked at from any angle, life on a ship is different. Composed of the identical elements which go to make up life on shore, life on a ship is somehow unnaturally contracted, more intense, more conspicuously poignant. One cannot escape from it into the wilderness to hide one's feelings. Mr. McFee knows it at first hand. And under his pen it expands into forms and shapes bizarre, exciting, dangerous, degrading, beautiful. One may, perhaps, prefer his longer and more sustained writings; yet such tales as these will transfigure the solitude of any winter evening.

After all, perhaps it is as well that Mr. McFee has failed his profession. Any old stoker can keep the ship going.

M. W.

The James McBey Portrait, "The Red-Haired Girl," Posed by Miss E. Arnot Robertson, Author of "Three Came Unarmed" (Doubleday Doran).

Representative Verse

Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1929 and Yearbook of American Poetry, edited by William Stanley Braithwaite. New York: Sully. $4.

Twentieth-Century Poetry, edited by John Drinkwater, Henry Seidel Canby and William Rose Benét. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin. $4.

IF, AS is highly probable, the rhythm of America is registered in its magazine verse, William Stanley Braithwaite, through his annual anthology, does more to perpetuate this rhythm than anyone else. This season there comes the seventeenth issue of Braithwaite's Anthology, the worthy descendant of worthy parentage indeed, possessing the characteristics which only competent and careful editorship provides. As a reference book, as a readable collection of verse, as a study of the American people, Braithwaite's Anthology is standard, fortunate and authoritative.

It is perhaps superfluous to comment at length upon the various poems in this collection, since the compiler has done his usual summing-up of the year's output in his introduction. As usual, well-known names appear on the list of contributors, and as usual there are new names which, judging from the material offered, are soon to be well known. The work seems to be encouraging as the poetic flowering of a people largely occupied with practical pursuits. That there is vigor in this voice of America, but that there are better expressions of it to come, few would deny. The variety, the mass of material, makes this book a most astonishing commentary on contemporary America, and one which a true consideration of that world ought to include. The sound of the hammer is there as well as the song of the bird, likewise the dreams and the actualities that go into the stupendous cosmos of today. Although it is impossible to choose a representative poem, where there is such diversification, the following, by Lillah A. Ashley, may be quoted as a good one of its kind:

Foreboding

Do you remember how the moon came up
Above the cedars, like a strange white flower?—
The sky and lake were a Venetian cup
Cellini might have dreamed on for an hour.—
With what unhurried majesty of wing
The great blue heron lifted through the dusk,
Our dark thoughts, stormy petrels following,
As the slow moon broke through her cloudy husk.

Wise in the world—ah, wiser far than we—
Shrill crickets chirped their minikin delight,
Pouring the mead of their felicity
Into the silver chalice of the night.
But we—we dared not speak of joy or sorrow,
Fearing the mystic spell would know no morrow.

If one desires a permanent collection of modern American and British poetry, one from which all chaff has been removed, he should take note of a new arrival in this field, called "Twentieth Century Poetry." The selectors provide, by way of their own fame, an imposing hallmark for the volume. Also, each editor comments in a foreword upon his field and his choice, and there is, happily, an informative paragraph upon each author before the examples of his work. In an anthology of this nature, one cannot hope that the compiler has chosen just one's favorite poems—since, after all, judgments are varied as the winds. Mr. Drinkwater, foreseeing inevitable criticism, says amusingly in his foreword: "It may be observed that in my separate notices I seem to have a high regard for all the poets chosen. To which my answer is that this is why I chose them."

One would have a hard time to think of a name, British or American, among the moderns which should be here and is not—that is, if outstanding merit and representative thought and method are to be the criterion of choice, as they should be in a collection like this. And again, if it is possible to make generalizations, there is noticeable in the American half the rather runwild enthusiasm which was noted in the less select Braithwaite's Anthology, and it is the more evident because of the utter contrast raised by the staider, more consciously cultural, more nationally homogeneous British verse. It is no exaggeration to say that, given no volume but this one might gain both a thorough and a satisfactory idea of contemporary English poetry.

J. R. S.

Efficiency in Speech

Why English Sounds Change, by Janet Rankin Aiken. New York: Ronald Press. $2.50.

PHONOLOGISTS tell us that though a man of Shakespeare's time could write a letter that would be perfectly intelligible today, we should have considerable difficulty in understanding his spoken words; that a man of Chaucer's time would sound like a foreigner, and that if an English thane should try to tell us why he fought against William the Norman he might as well use the langauge of the Eskimo as his own. This strangeness would be due not so much to differences in spelling and vocabulary, though these are indeed great, as to changes in pronunciation and the evolution of vowel and consonant sounds.

On the whole, these changes have been in the direction of greater efficiency in sound formation—in the direction of what Janet Rankin Aiken in her treatise, "Why English Sounds Change," calls "short cuts in tongue-action." Dr. Aiken, who is a lecturer in English at Columbia, presents an interesting theory to account for many of the modifications in the language. She refers them in the main to a law which she names accord.

Accord, by her definition, is the tendency that sounds show to accommodate themselves to neighboring sounds. In other words, it is the law by which sounds tend to repeat or approach in manner or place of production other sounds, whether immediately contiguous in utterance or more remote. A modern change of this sort is the popular pronunciation of "have to" which approximates hafto; the "v" of have has become a breath sound (f) in order to accord with the following "t." This kind of short cut, reducing the amount of action on the part of the tongue, has occurred in manifold instances through the centuries, and has resulted in a general simplification and wearing down of the language.

Other causes have contributed to this result, notably the law called grading, which affects modulation; still others have in a measure counteracted it. None of these are ignored in Dr. Aiken's analysis. The subject is little suited to the comprehension of a layman, but Dr. Aiken's final restatement of her theory does something to enlighten the uninstructed:

"It seems a tenable assumption that a language in its earliest stages is 'something rich and strange'—rich in inflections, in tongue contortion, in vocal action; and strange in all these. Sounds are apt to be drawn from a wide speech range, and to be most awkwardly put together into syllables.

"As social progress takes place, the principle of accord, which may be called the unconscious urge toward ease in speech, operates. Continuously through the influence of new generations of speakers, and often radically through social amalgamation and general upheaval, changes occur, changes which are furthered, modified, obstructed, or even reversed by countless influences affecting now a single individual, now the entire language group. The changes may conform to any one of a number of linguistic principles, among which grading and accord are easily pre-eminent in the history of English. Grading tends to separate and distinguish sound, accord to harmonize and simplify them. In the long run, when we evaluate the alterations, we see that the accordings are probably the more numerous and radical."

Dr. Aiken expresses a wish for a more uniform nomenclature in phonology, a wish which the novice is disposed to share. Her emphasis on accord is a step in the direction of systematizing an involved subject.

The Third Mary Stuart

The Third Mary Stuart, by Marjorie Bowen. London: The Bodley Head. 18/-.

THIS book is the second of a trilogy which Miss Bowen is writing on William III, and is a worthy successor to her excellent life of the Prince of Orange before 1672, which appeared a few months ago. It is primarily a character study of Mary, and deals only in passing with the great political and military events that rendered her period one of the most vital in English history. But the story of these can be found in any textbook, whereas until Miss Bowen published this work the materials for understanding the third Mary Stuart were not readily accessible. Miss Bowen has incorporated in her book the correspondence of Mary with several of her friends and with her husband, as well as the extremely interesting journals that she kept after she ascended the English throne.

Mary's character is clearly revealed in her letters and memoirs. Her dominating trait is an enormous capacity for affection, which she first lavished on her childhood friend, Francis Apsley, only to develop after her marriage a devotion to William that made her judge every circumstance by its effect on her relations with him. She only wished she had three crowns to give up to him, and thought it was not the business of women to "medle in government," and it is interesting to note that, according to her own statement, it was her desire to show her happiness with William immediately after his accession to the English throne that caused her to behave with rather unseemly gayety in the Whitehall that had lately been the home of her father's ruined fortunes. It was, moreover, her dependence on William, not any profound religious contemplation, that made her rebuff so completely the envoys James II sent to convert her to Roman Catholicism.

Plainly, Mary was not the kind of woman to leave a deep mark in history; she would have devoted herself, with absolute loyalty, to the fortunes of whomsoever she had married. This renders Danby's service to English liberty in marrying her to the Prince of Orange all the greater, for it provided William with the opportunity of undertaking work that he was obviously the more competent to do satisfactorily because he could always rely on a more unquestioning and unqualified support from Mary than he could have expected to receive from a woman of stronger character and ability. Mary is therefore entitled to gratitude that an abler person in her position might not have won, and Miss Bowen makes of her a sympathetic figure for whom one would wish more happiness than her short and troubled life afforded her.

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Art and America

Art in America, by Suzanne LaFollette. New York: Harper. $5.

IN THE rapid expansion of America, certain developments were neglected, or, rather, considered of minor importance in comparison with immediate problems. Thus fine are was noticed only when leisure and fortune permitted, and then only in the frugal manner of overworked pioneers, who, feeling its inexplicable insistence, embodied it in their crude furnishings.

No book had yet been written which treated with clarity and balance the entire product of American art from the beginning to our own day. The obligation had fallen between the stools of brief fag-end chapters of "Outlines" and learned specialized expositions. Suzanne LaFollette undertook the manifold task of gathering together all the loose branches of American fine art and handicraft history and putting them in order, explaining, defending, criticizing during the process. This new volume, "Art in America," abounds in material that gives significance to a field of art that has been left too long in the hands of antiquarians or æsthetes. Miss LaFollette finds the roots entangled in the undergrowth of social and economic history. She is patient with the struggle, forgiving of certain native incapacities, but merciless with artists who do not live up to the highest qualities of their gift.

Early Output Limited

The early output was limited, for three good reasons: "The colonists were chiefly English, Puritan and poor." The early art must be strictly utilitarian, practicality its first and only consideration. Attention to form and ornament would come later with leisure and money. The paltry demand for painting was for the portrait alone. Those colonials who were reaping the profit of new enterprise could employ a Copley to verify their success by painting their satins, their laces and gilded furnishings. It repaid the artist to go to England and learn how to make these portraits in the grand manner. In fact, to go to England at that time was to procure the best possible training. Americans still incline to go abroad for study, but their tastes have changed and they prefer the Continental schooling.

If the earliest architecture was built on rugged and practical design, subsequent prosperity invited delicacy and embellishment. After the Revolutionary War, the Adam motives predominated, with Bulfinch as their chief exponent. There was derivation from the French and the Roman. Thomas Jefferson, while Ambassador to Paris, studied the architecture there and, upon his return, heralded the Palladian dogmatism in style. In the Greek revival, there was a sad attempt at a short cut to culture.

The Nation was occupied with westward expansion, the development of towns and industries, the tilling of soil. Instability "promoted deterioration in the quality of life." The utilitarian philosophy prevailed; Puritan cheerlessness continued; and this was not a help to the arts. And, for an antidote, there was that doubtful romanticism. "What else," says the author, "was there for architecture but to enter in the general confusion—to shout inanities in many tongues"? Therefore, the mixture of the Gothic, the French, the Greek. Even in landscape the public wanted a superficial rendition. Sculptors preferred to go abroad and ship home works that were related in no way whatsoever to the national temper.

Modern Art

Never was there complete detachment from European origins. With the amassing of wealth came collecting of antiquities. Artists still traveled. The author comments upon this: "It is not nearly so important that an art shall be national as that it shall be good." Vedder went to Italy, Whistler to England; Sargent was neither born nor lived in America. Miss LaFollette enters into a lengthy discussion of the latter, declaring that his success outweighed his merit, that he was nothing more than an official portrait painter for the rich and well born of his time. She is no less severe with the sculptors who took upon themselves the responsibility of social edification, with their shallow symbolism, banality of plan and execution.

Reaching the subject of modern industrial art, she says we must accept the machine as the tool and we must learn to design in terms of the tool. In fine art we must learn just what is the intention of the new method and explain its emergence from tradition in content and form. What she says about the new movement is exactly what has been said by all the thinking critics. She admits frankly that she is a recent convert.

In the discussion of particular artists, one might take issue with her in determining what is important. It is difficult to understand for instance, why Walter Pach is ladled out a page of appreciation, while Sterne and Speicher get a mere clause each. On the other hand, it is gratifying to find Lachaise given his due when special books on sculpture have skimmed over him purblindly.

But these are minor matters, in comparison with an admirable mastery of a wealth of diffused facts.

D. A.

High Finance in the Sixties, edited by Frederick C. Hicks (New Haven: Yale University Press, $5) leads one to the conclusion that either business ethics have undergone a remarkable change in the past half-cenury, or regulation and supervision have been unusually effective in correcting the methods which rail financiers employed in achieving their ambitions. The book is a symposium of magazine articles on the early days of the Erie Railroad. Throughout the articles, written while the subject was in the forefront of public attention by Charles Francis Adams Jr., Henry Adams, Albert Stickney, George Ticknor Curtis and Jeremiah S. Black, the names of Drew, James Fisk Jr., Jay Gould, Judge Barnard of New York, "Boss" Tweed of Tammany Hall and others appear constantly. Cornelius Vanderbilt, then building up his New York Central system, is a constant adversary of the Erie group, while the name of President Grant appears in connection with his ill-chosen vocation as a Wall Street broker. The railroad man, the lawyer, the financier, the business man of today will read this amazing chronicle of financial jugglery with a sense of gratitude that conditions of today do not permit of any such misuse of corporate and judicial authority as is indicated by this record.

* * *

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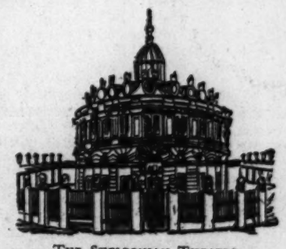

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February Work in English Gardens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

GARDENERS in England are paying more and more attention to definite color schemes in their gardens. The idea is a good one, because it gives every plant in the garden a definite duty to perform in much the same way as every brick in a building is a part of the architectural idea. In this connection I can think of nothing which is more worthy of consideration than the maple that is known as Acer brilliantissima. It is one of the recent introductions, and one of the most beautiful shrubs that I have ever seen. In springtime the leaves are bright red in color, and though their luster is dimmed as the year goes on, the leaves remain decorative until frost cuts them off in autumn. Acer brilliantissima can be used in various ways. It looks well as an isolated specimen on a lawn, where the grass creeps to the edge of the stem. It is beautiful also in the mixed shrubbery if it is kept in the light. Here, of course, the contrast with green vegetation is very marked and charming. Thirdly, the shrub can be used in mass formation. By that I mean that it can be planted in a row near the garden gate, or in some position where its beauty can be fully seen.

Planting Time Now

Early February is a suitable time for planting in England, provided, of course, that the ground is not frozen. In common with other members of its tribe, Acer brilliantissima rejoices in a well-drained soil. If one's garden is not as it should be in this respect, a little broken lime rubble should be placed in the hole at the bottom of the planting station. The latter should have a diameter of three feet and a depth of 1½ feet. About half a barrowful of farmyard manure should be mixed with the soil when planting. I would point out that the leaves of this shrub have great value for table and room decoration, and, as the shoots grow, a few of them can be removed for this purpose without injury.

Water Lilies

In the milder parts of England water lilies are in great favor. There may be more beautiful flowers than these, but it is difficult to imagine what they are. This is a good time to plant water lilies in England, and in order to grow them successfully it is necessary to have a pond or stream which is in a sunny situation. The roots must be provided with suitable soil, and I have found nothing better for holding the medium together than a shallow box. It should be filled with a mixture of two parts of loam and one part of partially decayed manure, and, after the lilies have been planted therein, the receptacle should be dropped into the water. It must not be more than two feet below the water level. If the current moves rapidly, it is advisable to attach the box to some object by means of a strong lead tape, or it will be carried away. The following varieties will be found excellent for general cultivation: Rosea (pink), Hermine (white), Leviathan (pink), Arethusa (crimson), and Chrysantha (yellow).

Later in the Month

A great many tasks call for attention during the latter part of February. Though there may not be many signs of life in outdoor vegetation, the period has long been known as "the gardener's spring." In various ways he is preparing for a floral display later on. It is good practice, for instance, to make certain that the lawn mower is in running order. I have known many a man leave his machine until the grass needed cutting, only to find that the mechanic was too busy to give it immediate attention. Cutting with the scythe had to be resorted to, with the result that an unkempt lawn was evident for some weeks. I would point out that a knowledge of lawn mowers is specialized knowledge. One should always send a machine to a mechanic who understands it, or failing that to the maker. All stakes should be sharpened up at this time, all pots washed, and any labels that are needed might be written up so that there is no delay at seed-time.

The Poor Man's Orchid

This is a most beautiful flower, and our readers who have greenhouses should grow it. It is a half hardy annual whose blooms vary widely in color, and have a most graceful effect. Seed may be sown now, in a compost of three parts loam, one part leaf mold, and one part sand, passed through a half-inch riddle in order to give a uniform texture. The seed, if sown thinly, and placed in a temperature of 60 degrees to 65 degrees Fahrenheit, will germinate in a few days, and immediately the little plants can be seen they should be stood in a strong light for the purpose of inducing a sturdy growth. When they are large enough to handle safely, they should be moved into thumb pots, using a compost similar to that advised for seed sowing. Sometimes the Poor Man's Orchid branches naturally, but at other times it has to be induced to do so by pinching out the growing points, and this, in the absence of a natural break, should be done when the plants are five inches in height. In a short while, under the genial conditions of spring, removal into 4½-inch pots will be necessary, and at this stage I advise the following compost: Three parts loam, one part leaf mold, one part partly decayed cow manure, and one part sand.

Before long, stakes will be essential in order to support growth that cannot support itself. From now onward, moist atmospheric conditions should prevail, and free ventilation must be afforded. An environment of this kind will soon bring on the need for final potting into six-inch pots, and no better compost could be found than the one that I advised for the last removal. In a short while the plants will show signs of flower buds, and once these open there will be a perfect bower of beauty for some weeks.

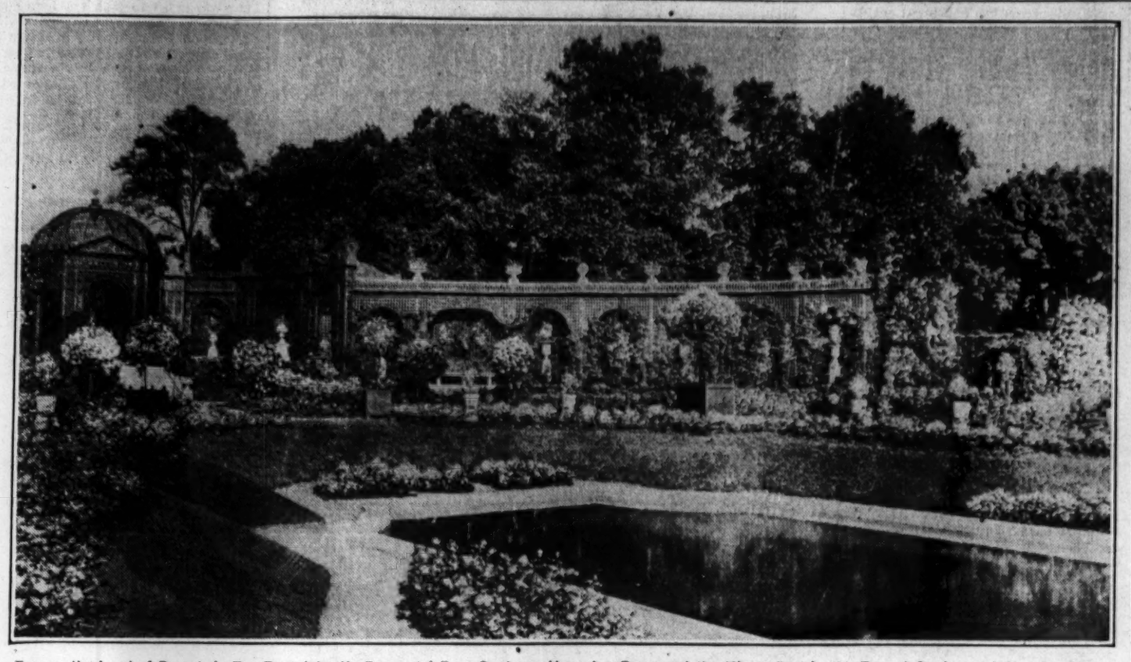
There are various species and varieties of Poor Man's Orchid on the market, of which none is better than Dr. Badger's Hybrids.

The Rockery

The wet weather last autumn made it impossible to do all the transplanting that was necessary on the rockeries. In this connection I would say that rockery subjects deteriorate very much if they are allowed to grow undisturbed in the same position for more than three years. In a state of nature one can depend on sufficient seed being sown to maintain a healthy stock, but in the garden it is necessary to transplant them. Care should be taken to see that each plant, as far as possible, is given a different position. There is evidence that roots produce acids which are poisonous to themselves, hence the need for change. Species such as the rockfoils, aubretias, and gentians, often produce great masses of growth, and it is necessary in the interests of space to reduce them somewhat. In choosing those parts of the plants that have to remain, the choice should fall on the outermost portions. These are the youngest, and they are least likely to be exhausted.

Generally speaking, rock plants do not care for farmyard manure, but they appreciate the addition of leaf mold, and this substance should be incorporated with the soil when transplanting. It is well to make certain that the stones have not been displaced during winter. This often happens owing to the action of frost and rain, and the stones are sometimes thrown into a position that conducts the water away from the plants. The action of frost, too, may have lifted some roots that were transplanted last autumn. Where this is so, the ground should be made firm, or the roots will find themselves on a dry island when the March winds come. These are the most destructive enemies which Alpine vegetation has to face.

GEORGE H. COPLEY.



France, the Land of Pernet, Is Far-Famed for Its Roses and Rose Gardens. Here Are Roses and the Mirror Pool in the Formal Garden of L'Hay-les-Roses.

A Little New-Rose Gossip

By J. HORACE McFARLAND

President American Rose Society, Editor American Rose Annual

THERE is difficulty in writing about new roses for The Christian Science Monitor, because on my desk as I write is the information about the *newer* new roses to appear in the 1930 American Rose Annual, and these are not yet in commerce. Indeed, some of them yet exist, so far as America is concerned, only through their enthusiastic descriptions.

It is better, therefore, to talk about roses that are obtainable, even if they are not the very latest fashion!

Let me start by suggesting to some reader who has the spirit of an adventurer that he tuck away in some sheltered, not more than half-shaded place, in good, rich soil, a few plants of William F. Dreer, Wilhelm Kordes and Angele Pernet. All these contain the tints of a fine sunrise and are "hard doers," as the florist would put it. With me, along a shaded border, they have been perfectly lovely in their rich, warm, flaming tints.

Perhaps the most talked-of rose this year will be Talisman. Sent out as a greenhouse rose, it escaped into Breeze Hill garden three years ago, and we are very fond of it. Its combination of varying red and yellow tints, and its vigor and blooming habit, commend it. Along with it I like to have Li Bures, a Spanish beauty which, as my assistant once said, "needs only a tambourine to be Carmen!" E. G. Hill's Gayety will give anybody a surprise, particularly if it gets a little shade.

In the Pink Section

My pet in the pink section for several years has been Betty Uprichard, in its two-tone effect and with its lovely reflexed petals. Yet there are other pink roses the planting of which is no mistake. Miss Rowena Thom, Mrs. Henry Morse, and Mrs. Henry Bowles are vigorous, large, well-formed and beautiful. Dame Edith Helen, also a pink rose, is all of these things I have about the other roses, but so bloom after the first lovely that she is getting just a bit a black eye—if that may ever be said about a lady rose!

Of course the inquiry at once is for yellow roses. Not the newest is Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, which has the very bad habit of being very bad when it is bad at all. Its place can well be taken by Mrs. E. P. Thom, not as good as the Pernet rose when the latter is good, but vastly more dependable. A new yellow rose, Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, is a persistent and constant bloomer, with buds not so large, but good.

I have a great fondness for a little-used, deep cream rose, Lady Craig, the shape of the bud of which strikes me as almost perfection. Souvenir de Mme. Boullet, different in color and fine in habit, is a yellow charming rose. In the relatively dependable group of flame-colored roses, beginning with the rather old Mme. Edouard Herriot, one must take account of Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. Ariel and Independence Day also come in here.

Always there is inquiry for red roses, and we have had many of them. Last year in the Breeze Hill garden we segregated all of them in one section, and it was in this section that The General literally blazed most of the season. For perfect buds and a good many of them, along with fragrance of bloom, Etoile de Hollande seems to be the top notch.

For some reason I do not know, white roses get little attention. The really new Abol and the equally new Nuntius Pacelli are both lovely and dependable white roses. My personal preference would be for Miss Willmott, which has a faint hint of pink adding to its beauty.

All these roses that I have been mentioning are Hybrid Tea roses, and of the so called "everblooming" class. I should have mentioned a Tea rose, Mrs. Dunlop Best, which will stand as much as any Hybrid Tea, and will bloom in a pleasant yellow a great deal of the time. If it needs a companion, Roselandia is just that.

The newer Polyantha roses are not properly appreciated. They do not get more than a half-yard high, are quite constant in bloom, maintain a rounded shape, and are excellent for hiding the legs of the taller Hybrid Perpetual roses, or for filling in odd corners in the shrubbery border, where their continuous bloom will be an advantage. The daintiest of them is La Marne, and Chatillon and Lafayette are, in deeper shades, altogether delightful. All of these, and also the fine older Gruss an Aachen, have much larger flowers than the old "Baby Rambler," which nobody ought to waste time growing now. Of the cluster-flowered type the reddest red is Ideal, and that is worth while.

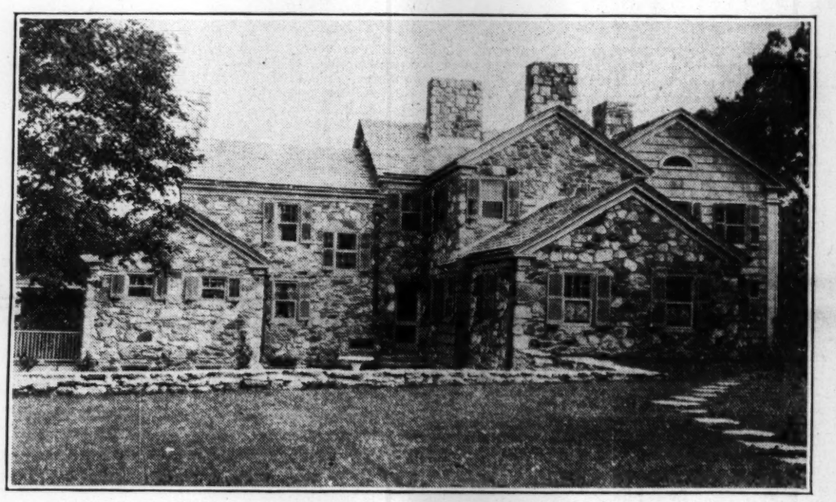
Some of my readers may be thinking in terms of climbing roses, and there are some very excellent later varieties among them. The rose Breeze Hill, named by the Department of Agriculture for my garden, is a good rose to have if the purchaser of it is willing to wait until it has gained strength before expecting much of it. Then it will astonish him. Mme. Gregoire Staechelin is another enormously large rose, with tremendous vigor in its growth. I like it much.

As I have said, we all incline toward the yellow, which as yet we do not seem to be able to get in a thoroughly hardy and thoroughly vigorous climbing rose. The nearest approach are Le Reve and Primrose, both definitely yellow, and both hardy. They will make good six-foot pillars. Approaching yellow, and including the warm copper tones we all like, Jacotte, Coralie and Albertine are most beautiful. I shall never forget the effect of Jacotte on one side and Paul's Scarlet Climber on the other side of a masonry-edged waterway in Mrs. Henry Ford's magnificent garden, at Dearborn, Mich.

When Cheaper Roses Are Expensive

All of the roses I have mentioned are in dependable American catalogues, and some of them are mentioned in the less dependable catalogues of the merchants who sell the own-root, greenhouse-grown "roselets," which seem cheaper, but as a matter of fact are considerably more expensive, because it takes so much longer to get them up and the mortality is so much higher. Common sense seems to indicate the desirability of using field-grown, open-ground, rugged plants, budded on a proper understock and forming the backbone of the rose supply in eastern United States. The statements made as to "suckers" constantly arising from these budded roses are far from the actual facts.

Serious and persistent rose lovers can't do better for themselves than to become members of the American Rose Society, which can be addressed at West Grove, Pa. The information it provides, for these members only, in the successive American Rose Annuals, has caused these books to be called "the best rose books in the world." They are all made up of original experiences, and touch every section of great America.



View of Nod Way Farm, Wilton, Conn., Residence of John Erskine, Showing an Interesting Use of Building Materials. Evans Moors Peterson & Woodbridge, Architects. This Is From the Forty-Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, Now Going on in the Fine Arts Galleries, New York City.

Heating the Residence

By S. BRUCE ELWELL

SINCE the days when open fireplaces and stoves ceased to be the important means of house heating, three systems of heating have been used—hot air, hot water and steam. Perhaps the most commonly used system is hot air, the simplest form of which is the so-called one-pipe furnace. This furnace is connected, through the floor above, by a single pipe, so divided that the hot air goes up and out, and the cold air in and down. The system is satisfactory for camps and small, compact buildings where there is a good circulation of air.

For larger buildings a more complicated arrangement is necessary. In the old hot air systems, the cold air was taken directly from the outside to the furnace and heated there. It was then carried, with more or less success, through tin pipes to the various rooms. We can all remember some old family house, where at least one room would never heat unless all the other pipes were shut off and the heat forced into that particular room.

To overcome this difficulty, the modern plant has a recirculating duct whereby the air is circulated through the house by gravity. This system promotes efficiency and economy of fuel. Recently there has been a successful effort to increase the efficiency and improve the quality of hot air heating by controlling the circulation mechanically, by cleaning the air automatically and by introducing moisture to keep the relative humidity constant.

This question of humidity—or the amount of moisture in the air—is more important in residence work than the general public realizes; for it not only affects the comfort of the occupants but also the lasting qualities of furniture and other parts of the house.

Flexible and Even

Hot water is a method of heating which has been used for some time and is particularly satisfactory for residence work. It has the most even heat of all and is exceedingly flexible, which means that it can be made quickly hot on cold days or moderate on warm days. Like the rose which is not without its thorn, so hot water heating is not perfect under all conditions. The radiators must, of necessity, be large; and are liable to freeze in extremely cold weather if located near open windows and not protected. In country houses used for week-ends and short stays in the winter, the boiler and piping must be drained each time to prevent any chance of freezing. Finally, the hot water boiler and system does not lend itself practically to the use of an indirect hot water heater to supply domestic hot water to the house, the reason being that there is too much variation in the temperature of the water in the boiler.

Everyone knows about steam heating, or thinks he does until he looks into the subject rather carefully. Steam heating for residences is practically all low pressure with cast iron boilers. It is divided into three general types, one-pipe, two-pipe and vapor vacuum.

The one-pipe steam system is the simplest and least expensive. In this system each radiator is connected to the boiler by one pipe. It is a perfectly good system if properly installed, as the thousands of successful systems throughout the country bear witness. There are also plenty of other one-pipe jobs, found often in cheap speculative work, which are complete failures. The failures usually result from too small a boiler, too small radiators, and poor design combined with poor workmanship.

Axiomatic for all heating work—it pays to hire a good heating contractor and to use good material.

A more expensive type of steam heating, not used so much now as formerly, is the two-pipe system, which is similar to the one-pipe except that each radiator is connected to the boiler by two separate pipes, thus making the circulation easier and quicker.

Vapor-Vacuum

The third or vapor-vacuum (a development of the two-pipe steam system) is the most modern, and, except for expense, the most popular. On this type of heating there are two pipes, a supply and a return. Each radiator is equipped with a special valve and trap, and there is some mechanical equipment attached to the boiler. By a simple arrangement of valves a slight vacuum is kept on the boiler which draws the steam to the radiators with very little pressure at the boiler. The temperature of the steam is consequently somewhat reduced and the system is very quick in action.

The boiler of any steam system can be efficiently connected to an indirect heater, which will keep an ample supply of hot water for domestic use, so long as the boiler is in use. This feature is always appreciated by the housewife and somewhat offsets her disgust at the effect on her furniture and woodwork of the very dry heat. The danger of freezing is, of course, at a minimum with a steam system.

In both hot water and steam, until recently, radiators have been considered a necessary evil and are usually exposed without any attempt at concealment. In some cases the radiators are concealed behind metal grilles, in which case they should always have a metal shield or box about them to throw the heat out into the room and protect woodwork around them. Where concealed they should be made proportionately bigger to offset the loss of heat through the meshes of the grille.

Of late, however, there is a demand on the part of the public to have all radiators concealed in the important rooms. This demand has been met by the invention and production of small concealed units of brass, copper and other metals, which are much smaller in size and greater in efficiency than the old types. These new types of radiators are designed to be concealed in the walls and partitions.

Although, in these days of almost magic development of new materials and methods, it is impossible to predict what the future will bring forth, it is evident that if the present demand persists, it will not be long before radiators, as we think of them, will disappear except in the most unimportant rooms.

There is an increasing demand for heat control mechanism which will keep the temperature of the house uniform no matter what the weather may choose to do outside. Several of these appliances are on the market, some expensive, some inexpensive, but all satisfactory if the owner realizes the capabilities of each. Perhaps the next most important factor in the success or failure of these units is the judgment with which the thermostat or control unit is located in the house.

This article is only a very brief outline of the subject of residence heating, but it may serve to help someone who is considering the question of changing his present heating system or installing a new one to get sufficient facts, so that he can discuss the matter intelligently with his architect or a reputable heating contractor, who will gladly furnish the details which this article must of necessity omit.

Eliminating Guesswork in Buying a House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Minneapolis

CONSTRUCTION of technically supervised homes is to be stressed in a national campaign this year by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, Robert T. Jones, technical director of the national organization, announced. The campaign is being directed by the national headquarters in Minneapolis through its 10 regional divisions in the United States with a view of standardizing the quality of construction.

"At present there is no reliable index by which a home buyer can judge a dwelling," Mr. Jones pointed out. "Outside appearances may be appealing to the eye. The floors may shine like a mirror and the woodwork finished in just the right tone of walnut but the prospective buyer cannot chop a hole through the plaster on the wall nor rip up the flooring to ascertain if first-class materials has been used throughout, as represented."

The average buyer has no way of determining for himself just how substantial the house is, nor gauge its life expectancy by the new paint, Mr. Jones said. He is obliged to accept the sales agent's word that the plumbing is of standard manufacture, that the heating plant is in order and that the wiring is properly installed and insulated, he added.

Studied by Associations

The problem of eliminating guesswork in the purchase of a home is being studied by real estate investors, bankers and home building associations. They have found that many of the houses built shortly after the war have failed to stand up to the required span of years. Depreciation has been greater than the normal rate and as a consequence values have verged close to the mortgage margin.

Investors and home buyers have come to realize that the security of a house is dependent upon standard of construction, Mr. Jones said. The depreciation is heavy on a poorly built house. The bureau is trying to save the home builder from the mistakes of cheaply built dwellings, he explained.

The bureau is encouraging finance companies to recognize the value of technical supervision, Mr. Jones pointed out. It is co-operating not only with finance companies but with reputable architects, home buyers and builders in furthering the plan.

In buying a building which has been technically supervised accurate representation is assured, he said. The buyer is certain that the architectural specifications have been followed and the contractor can take pardonable pride in pointing to a master-built structure, Mr. Jones added.

Trend Toward Quality Building

This move is in line with the trend toward quality-built houses. The man who spends from $6000 to $10,000 for a dwelling wishes to get value received for his money, Mr. Jones explained. In the purchase of a well-inspected building he is reasonably certain of quality construction, he said.

It was shortly after the war that the architects' bureau was organized. The question of home building came up at an informal meeting of architects in Minneapolis. They realized that the home builder would be exploited and that thousands of homes would be constructed hurriedly and without proper direction. The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of Minnesota was formed as a service enterprise.

"Why not give the builder what he wants and what he is prepared to buy—a stock plan?" someone asked. "Certainly there must be a large number of home builders whose tastes and requirements are practically identical and who can use the same working drawings and specifications," the sponsor continued. "They have done that for years. They have had stock plans from every source but not from architects. Why not give them stock plans produced by architects and as much personal service as possible?"

The bureau was formed to serve the people in the Northwest. The idea grew and spread to other states. The scheme was indorsed by the United States Government through the Department of Commerce, of which Herbert Hoover was then secretary.

Nonprofit Organization

The bureau decided to control its own organization so that it might never become a profit-making organization. After a time a periodical was started, designed to carry needed technical information to the home builder and to show new designs produced by the bureau. At the first of the year the periodical, the Small Home, was enlarged. Mr. Jones, in addition to his duties as technical director of the national bureau and serving as faculty member in the engineering school of the University of Minnesota, is also editor of the periodical.

In the present campaign the plan of the service enterprise is being extended to press the construction of technically supervised homes.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Present-Day Dining Rooms

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

OUT of a maze of social and economic changes the stately dining room of former days emerges, shorn of much of its glory. In the Middle Ages it was a lusty room. Trophies of the chase looked down from its smoke-stained walls upon hearty ladies and gentlemen whose fingers deftly attacked the groaning board, while their feet clung to the stretchers of the long oaken tables to keep them out of the "marsh," as the rush-strewn floor was called.

With the coming of the eighteenth century, one began to eat with more finesse—to dine. Special rooms took on more intimate qualities and their appointments became more elegant.

The present century sees the dining room becoming smaller and smaller. In the case of many modest houses, it has disappeared entirely. Perhaps we have learned to be independent if it pleases better our mode of living. Just as we have discovered that turning our houses around so that living rooms face upon calm gardens has charm, so we now understand that a large room set aside to the business of eating a scant number of hours a day is less desirable than more space thrown into a fine, large living room. Thus the eating area may be some pleasant spot in the living room, a small alcove giving upon it, or the large room related or unrelated to it.

Where We Will With the Table

Imagine, for a moment, the living room or studio apartment in which the table is to be laid. There is no reason why one must place this always in the same spot. There is novelty in dining beside the window giving upon the garden, or upon a far-flung city view, or, again, beside the fire. During such preparations screens are valuable accessories. Some recent houses of fairly large size frankly dispense with dining rooms and have draw-curtains across one end of the room.

In the living room used in this way, the only problem is one of table and accessories which should suggest the function of the room. If it calls for an oaken table, the long, draw type of the seventeenth century would be correct. On this the delightful linens from Perugia, colorful Italian faience or other peasant pottery and pewter, would be in harmony. In the same manner, Staffordshire, Chelsea, lustre, and Waterford glass would relate themselves to an eighteenth century background. There are some very ingenious extension gate-legged tables to be had in mahogany finish, if desired.

A dining room quite definitely removed from the living room gives one more latitude in furnishing. Here one may even go a little "modern," using gay silver-imprinted papers with daring geometric designs, hangings of gold or silver tissue, mirrors in slender metallic frames, frosted fixtures and a dash of the inevitable black. The table decorations will be equally exotic.

Treating the Georgian Style

The formal dining room across the hall from the living room in the house of Georgian type is another matter. It must pay heed to its vis-à-vis, the living room. Identical, or harmonizing, wall coverings must be used. The draperies and rugs must match or use "counterchange." This latter means that these colors crisscross, each color being found in the opposite room.

To digress a moment, "counterchange" is a term borrowed from heraldry. Think of a shield on which is painted a lozenge or diamond-shaped area. Draw a vertical line through the middle of the shield and the lozenge. Paint the left field silver and the half of the diamond on it black. Paint the right field black and its diamond silver and the reciprocal idea of counterchange is illustrated.

Side walls and draperies are knit together with rugs and furniture by this plan. Two adjacent rooms are tied together by crisscrossing colors found in both, and even two different floors are related by counterchange.

How the individual wall will be treated depends upon the architecture. A scenic paper is never carried to the floor, but extends from dado to cornice. This protects it from chair marks and renders more of it visible. This room will be related to the room adjacent or across the hall through mutual colors. Except in the case of a very stately room, we should do away with the chandeliers, lighting with sconces and candles on the table.

We seem to have emerged nicely from the era when every dining-room had a procession of assorted bric-a-brac around it on a "plate-rail." This broke up wall spaces too much, making the room seem unnecessarily small. There was the further temptation to put on it everything we considered choice. The result was confusion and dust.

Table appointments are more logical today. We have learned that abstract design, beautiful in color and pattern, is in better taste. It competes less with the food placed upon it than did the realistically painted fish sets across whose sleek surfaces one felt reluctant to draw a knife. Lightness and grace are expressed also in the crystal and glass of today. The massive cut-glass finger bowls of Victorian vintage, requiring two hands to lift them, have disappeared before such graceful glass as the Swedish people are producing today. In general, the trend is toward dining rooms whose general appearance is one of lightness. Gayety of color and formality of arrangement should be the dominant notes. Mirrors, flowers, lights and gay color prints are helpful factors.

What on the Sideboard

An admirable point from which to start in creating this feeling of lightness is the sideboard. In Victorian days it groaned beneath a mass of cut-glass punch bowls, "hand-painted" china and spirit lamps, all resting on little crocheted oases. As with the mantelpiece, three, or at most, five articles, are a safe number of objects to have upon the sideboard. These should be arranged in symmetrical fashion and "pyramided." This means that the tallest and most important object will occupy the center of the board.

Occasionally one hears the lament that the dining-room chairs do not "match." This is a most happy condition provided they have perceptible likenesses. As Cescinsky observes, "You would not want every dog in your kennel to be alike."

Pattern is quite desirable in a dining-room rug. The Oriental rug which has a vigorous medallion and the Chinese sorts are best under the dining table. A very perfect Oriental kind is the Cashmere. It is pileless, dark enough to stay under the table and broken enough in pattern to be serviceable in a dining-room.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the world moves, but if we keep pace with it, with our reason, we easily orient ourselves. The function and location of any room are the controlling factors in determining its decoration. Its decorative accessories serve to round it out pleasantly, suggesting in the purposes of the room, the dominant tastes of the age in which we live.

Photo by Courtesy the Queen Anne Studios

This small library is in an apartment on Boston's Beacon Hill. The walls, painted a pastel green, are paneled by a molding in the slightly deeper tones of the same color. A carpet in soft jade green is spattered with tiny blue stars. The old marble mantel also shows tones of green in its mottling. At one side of the fireplace stands a Chippendale chair covered with old needlepoint. Opposite this is a comfortable seat with Directoire characteristics. A pair of lovely, small Queen Anne tables carry the lamps on each side of the fireplace. A touch of New England handicraft is given by the rare old hooked rug. The portrait group of a brother and two sisters is the work of an artist of the Copley School. At the left is seen a glimpse of a charming small bedroom in which the same color scheme appears

Some Sioux City Treasures

A TWO-QUART silver tankard which belonged to an Earl of Sussex 200 years ago; a 300-year-old carved oaken coffer like that great chest in which King Charles is said to have hidden after his army was defeated by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester; a delicate Crown Derby tea cup bearing beneath its glaze the manufacturer's mark which records the visit of George II to the famous Derby porcelain works in 1773: these are not items from a catalogue of the Victoria and Albert Museum, though that London repository of the best in the British silversmiths', potters' and cabinetmakers' art might eagerly make room for such pieces. They are merely a beginning of the remarkable collection of old English silver, china, furniture and pictures in the home of an unpretentious family in the heart of the United States.

The owner is George Ward, Sioux City, Ia. Though an American citizen for almost half a century, he is a descendant of the old English Rodbaston family. Their roots are embedded in the days of William the Conqueror and their household treasures he inherited a few years ago. Few persons knew of their existence until they appeared on display during the state convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs in Sioux City, some months since. Even then the owner's name was withheld.

With Rare Coins Embedded

The tankard mentioned is a gallant cup in which coins that were rare even 200 years ago are skillfully wrought into the elaborate, raised decoration. The particular Earl of Sussex who presented the vessel to a member of the Rodbaston family was a coin collector and used for it some of his rarest pieces, including a Pope Pius VI coin dated 1100. Welded back to back in the lid are identical coins bearing the head of King Philip II of Spain, so that, open or closed, the same relief is visible.

When the ladies at Rodbaston Manor took their "dish of tea" it was from an elaborate and costly service which, for quality of silver, exceeded the standard required by the assay of that time.

Its pieces are conspicuously ornamented in rococo style, with floriated scrolls and classical shell, acanthus leaf and lotus flower motifs, all woven into intricate designs. The mellowness of their "butler finish" is the natural outcome of continual care and constant polishing which distinguishes silver that has long been used and properly cared for.

With Elaborate Decorations

One pot is of the shape assumed in the eighteenth century and which has endured to the present. The line of its handle is delightfully broken, with a point on the lower half turning outward; its spout is a graceful curve; its foot an ornate flower-and-leaf.

These pots evolved from lantern to pear shapes, from gourd or melon, into various lower and rounder forms; finally, into the octagonal.

The hot water kettle with spirit lamp harmonizes in design with the pieces mentioned. The tripod legs of this exquisitely beautiful piece are of an elaborate leaf design and the spout is deep-fluted. A tea caddy hallmarked as of George I is a part of this silver service.

An Ancient Family

The former Rodbaston estate is now a British agricultural college and experimental station, having been sold to the Government by Mr. Ward in 1912.

Redbaldestone, as this ancient estate was called in the famous Domesday Survey made in the year 1086, originally was the hunting lodge of William II, William the Conqueror's son. It was conferred by the latter upon Richard the Forester, otherwise known as Richard the Hunter, as a reward for personal allegiance. The family name subsequently became corrupted to Rodbaldeston, which it remained until the reign of King Charles II. Later it was further shortened to Rodbaston.

Rodbaston's silver and chinaware were sufficient for serving 36 guests. Among the flatware is a fascinating fish carving set, with all manner of mythical marine figures carved into their ivory handles and pierced into their broad servers.

Three of the most famous early English potteries are represented in the china which was exhibited. A complete Coalport dinner service is still intact in its clear, characteristic whiteness. A set of Royal Worcester coffee cups show the desired hint of green in their paste when held to the light. They and the Crown Derby cups are decorated in maroon and gold.

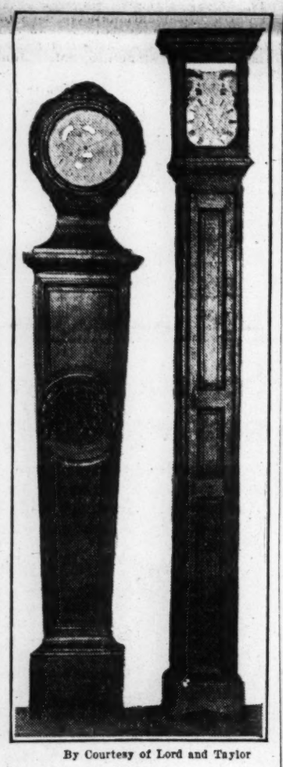
Antiques at Cape Town

THE beautiful old furniture which is to be seen in many of the homes in the Cape Province of South Africa is, in the main, typically Dutch—massive, simple and dignified. But, owing to the fact that Table Bay was for many years the halfway house between Europe and the East, many other countries have contributed their influences to its beauty and grace.

French mannerism is probably traceable to craftsmen among the Huguenots who migrated from the Netherlands, whither they had sought refuge after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Furniture from China, India, Malaya and Java found its way to the Cape, and skilled artisans from those countries were sometimes commandeered by officers of the East India Company resident at the Cape. These craftsmen made furniture after the manner of their own particular country, but in local woods, often combining material from the East—ebony, camphorwood and rosewood with inlaid ivory and mother-of-pearl—in their work.

Cape laurel or stinkwood, and yellow wood took the place of the oak and mahogany of Europe. We find settees or rustbanks made of these local materials, after the Louis XV style, with paneled backs and fine cane work. There are stinkwood cabinets with twisted pillars; four-post beds with fluted legs and pillars and richly carved headpieces. Chairs are made of Cape laurel with spiral legs, like 17th century Dutch Ceylon sort.



By Courtesy of Lord and Taylor

These French Provençal clocks are unusual and interesting examples of workmanship of the period The one on the left was done by Le Roy, noted clockmaker to Louis XVI. The case, of delicately carved walnut, remains in excellent condition

The unusual example on the right was found in the Château de Mainnemare, and dates back to 1740. The case is decorated oak. This clock was built at the time to stand in the narrow space between two windows; hence its slender proportions, which are so rarely found today

Goes Ahead By Turning Back

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Essex, Conn.

Of the eighth generation to run "Pratt's Village Smithy" in this town, James Lord Pratt, who bought the blacksmith shop from his father in his late thirties, has reverted to the making of household utensils and Colonial hardware. This was the original purpose of the shop, since back in the late seventeenth century the blacksmith was relied upon to make all kinds of things, from nails to anchors.

Jim Pratt's shop has won fame for the reproductions of Colonial hardware and utensils, wrought by hand by himself and his two assistants. It was thus when the first Pratt opened the shop in 1678, on the same spot. Ever since that time the eldest son of each succeeding Pratt family in Essex has shown his loyalty to the forge and anvil by taking up the hammer as his father laid it down. But when the present smithy goes there will be no son to relieve his father of his burden, and the place will pass to strangers.

Traced as far as the twelfth century in England goes Jim Pratt's ancestry. William and John Pratt, brothers, came from Newton, Mass., to Hartford, in the party led by the Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636.

Essex was a fishing town when Jim was a boy 60 years ago. In those days six blacksmiths were kept busy all the time doing work for the sailboats for which this town was once famous. Later, horseshoeing was the bulk of the business, and the trade grew so that 35 years ago there was a standing list of 150 horses to be shod regularly. Now there are only 15 or 20.

When Jim took the shop over from his father in 1910 he knew that he could never make a living merely from shoeing horses, so he looked about him. The chance remark of a friend, that he make a pair of andirons for him, decided Jim to go in for hand-wrought hinges and latches and such things, just as his ancestor had done in 1678. And that's how Jim has "got the way" he is today.

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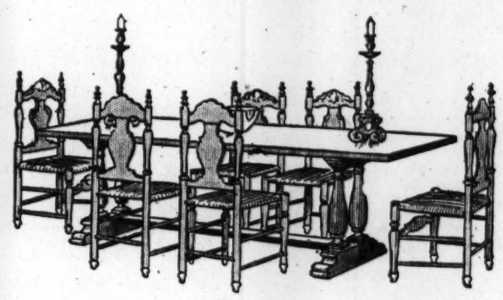

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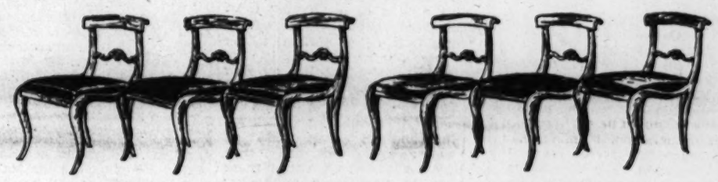

Set of Georgian dining room chairs with slip seats of red velvet. Set of six,
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Small Biedermeier lamp table of beautifully figured walnut *(right)*
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English 18th century chest of drawers in mellowbrown mahogany
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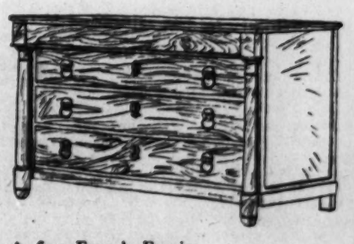


A fine French Empire commode with flanking columns (circa 1800)
$140

EDUCATIONAL

'Didn't Know History Could Be Such Fun,' Tommy Blurted Out

"DO YOU mean to tell me this is history?" Tommy Olson blurted out. "I didn't know history could be such fun." On the previous Saturday the senior class in our Montana village high school had followed the Lewis and Clark trail that runs through our town, and they were now in the classroom comparing their own notes and kodak pictures of Pompey's Pillar and of the scraggy hills bordering the Yellowstone River with the accounts of these places in the diaries of Lewis and Clark. We were re-living the adventure that had taken place a century and a quarter ago.

Tommy, who had spent the summer as "wrangler" on a "dude ranch," had entered school two weeks late.

Active boys like Tommy, more interested in doing things than in sitting still and reading a book, had usually found the compulsory course in American history rather dry. Even the best of textbook writers, faced with the necessity of condensation, are too abstruse and philosophical for him, placing too much emphasis on effect, and not enough on cause. After I had spent a summer visting historical places and studying documents, I returned to my school determined to make the history of their country a living matter to these sons and daughters of lumberjacks, millhands, and ranchers. And so I began with Lewis and Clark.

First-Hand Accounts

After reading the diaries and the first-hand accounts of the explorers, we read the story of their trip as recorded in the history texts that we had. Doing this, the pupils learned the difference between a historical source and secondhand matter, and they saw the relation between these two. For the first time they perceived whence the historian secured his information; they found out that history books did not just grow. From our local beginnings we passed on to the study of other sources: the personal accounts left by Columbus, William Penn's story of his dealings with the Indians, the Diary of John Adams, some of the innumerable documents telling of the struggle between the abolitionists and the slave power, the stories left by pioneers and builders, and finally the Kellogg pact, and the papers and journals of today. By this study the boys and girls saw the relation of past events to their own daily lives. John Adams and James Madison became as fellow townsmen when we compared the documents they had drawn up with recently enacted state constitutions and local laws.

The objection might be brought up that most small schools do not have such source material and cannot afford to buy it. A recognition of their value will, however, reveal some important sources everywhere available. The Declaration of Independence and the federal and state constitutions can be made alive. Youngsters can grasp the bearing of some measures and of certain pertinent phrases upon their own lives, and by introduction to the work of their own state legislatures and town councils they can see laws in the process of making. The Covenant of the League of Nations, the recent conversations between President Hoover and Premier MacDonald, the accounts of Byrd's adventures can all be found in current publications, and by comparisons the boys and girls can understand the relations between these and the treaties and pacts and explorations of other times. An interesting piece of work is to compare the League of Nations Covenant with a plan for world peace that William Penn once drew up. The latter is found in the Old South Leaflets. Such a piece of research might well be given to an advanced pupil, who could then report his findings to the group as a whole.

Local Ground

Besides such sources as are found in textbooks, we have the accounts of old-timers, and we have local ground. Even in the new raw west we have these. In our little town on the Yellowstone River we have the Lewis and Clark trail; in southern Iowa there are houses still standing in which sliding panels and secret passages tell of the work of the "underground-railroad." Added to these links with the past are museum collections. We cannot all have access to Henry Ford's museum of American life, but we can find in any community a few utensils, books, and articles of clothing that make the past more vivid to us.

These museum pieces give, not just detached facts, but pictures of how our ancestors lived. Such pictures we also get from published journals and letters and other books in which the authors re-live the past. The recently published book, "Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years, gives us such a picture. Samuel Pepys' account of the restoration of the Stuarts, of the great London fire, of his original ways of taking care of his money, John Evelyn's story of the planting of oak trees in England—these enable the boys and girls to live for a while in the past. Sometimes, too, we get old source material as it is quoted in new books. We cannot all have access to the newspapers of the eighteenth century, but much in them that is pertinent to the formation of our republic is quoted for us in Claude Bowers's "Hamilton and Jefferson," a book that will give even to young boys and girls a feeling for the continuity of our national story. This is one of the books that the teacher might well own and lend to those studious pupils who will have completed the assigned work long before Tommy Olson is through.

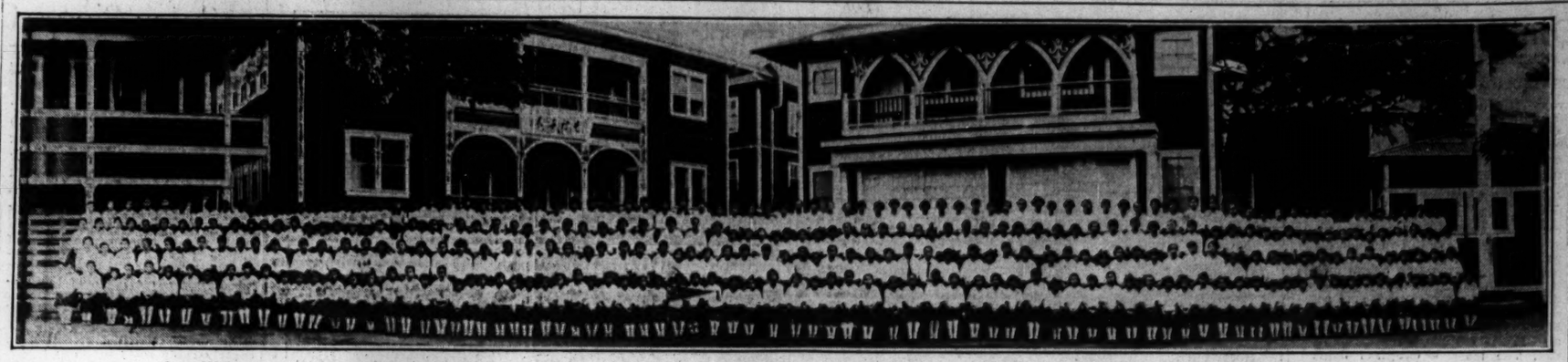
But someone queries, "How do you find time to do source work and at the same time complete the course as outlined?" The answer to this objection is that we do not study the whole of American history by the source method, but we make those source studies for which we have time and material serve to enliven the rest of the story. After traveling with Lewis and Clark, we go back to the Government at Washington, to the Louisiana Purchase, and to the whole account of our early foreign relations. Then we go forward to all the other makers of trails—the westward-moving settlers, the first provincial governments, the beginnings of our northwest school system.

Make It a Living Thing

I use the sources, not primarily with a scholarly motive, but to make the story of their country a living thing to the boys and girls. This I try to do by my method of handling the material. Children do not necessarily gain by being given the Declaration of Independence or the Preamble to the Constitution to memorize. The contents of the documents must first touch them vitally. For instance, the Declaration of Independence must be introduced in its setting. I tell the pupils something of the ferment of liberal thought that was bubbling in Europe in the eighteenth century. To be sure, they are not old enough to comprehend a school of philosophy and its economic background, but they can thrill at the fine idealism of Thomas Jefferson: his unwavering faith in the ability of the people to govern themselves. They can understand at least a little of the argument between the aristocratic and the democratic ideals in government. When they have planted potatoes with Jefferson on his farm, when they have ridden with Jefferson and Madison from Philadelphia to Boston, discussing the possibilities of democracy—then they will be ready to comprehend some of the amazing statements in the Declaration of Independence.

And having lived through one instance of the formation of a new country, they will always understand better the story of similar processes of the past and of present times. Thus does a careful source study of one period give meaning to many chapters of a textbook, as well as to the events of today. And Tommy Olson enjoys his history lessons.

J. P. B.



Some 300 Pupils in Front of the Mun Lun Chinese School, One of the Foreign Language Schools of Honolulu, Which Supplement the Work of the Regular Schools. Pupils Are in Their School Uniform.

檀山明倫學校十六週年記念全體師生攝影

Chinese Schools of Honolulu

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Honolulu

THE educational process in Hawaii, international in scope and character as it is, neither contemplates nor apprehends the submergence of the more ancient cultures represented in this meeting place of all peoples. On the contrary, it hopes to perpetuate the best of the old and to blend it imperceptibly with the new, in the intellectual molding of the youth of Hawaii, who derive from most of the races and nations of the world. Thus there are to be found in Honolulu several "foreign language schools," so called, in which Oriental children are taught the language and something of the culture of their forefathers, this in addition to their studies in the territorial schools.

The largest of these foreign language schools, and also the largest Chinese school outside China itself, is the Mun Lun Chinese School, in Honolulu, which has at present more than 1100 scholars. These range in age from 6 or 7 to 18, for the institution includes all grades from the primary up to and through the high school with a complete course covering 12 years. It has been in existence for about 20 years, constantly growing in size and scope, receiving its chief support from the well-to-do Chinese of Hawaii and from its exceedingly small tuition charge which is only about $1 a month. The principal, Dr. Chang Wan, born in China, is a scholar of exceptional learning, having been educated in universities in both China and Japan. Several of the teaching staff, which numbers 21, are of American birth, and one is a graduate of the University of Hawaii.

The craving of the average Chinese for knowledge and his tenacity in the pursuit of it are strikingly revealed here in Hawaii and especially in connection with the Mun Lun School. For here the Chinese youth puts in several hours of study a day, including Saturdays, in addition to his work at the territorial pubic schools. The two are, of course, entirely separate, and neither this nor any of the other foreign language schools in any way interferes with the educational process at the American institutions. This point should be stressed, for there have not been lacking criticisms of the general idea of foreign language schools in Hawaii on the ground that if American citizens are to be made of the Oriental youth of the territory none but American influences should be about them.

This, however, is extremly narrow "One Hundred Percentism," for it should go without saying that there is much about the Oriental cultures well worth preserving. One of the aims of the educational process in Hawaii is internationalism, for it is obvious that that process could not hope to succeed in such a place as this if arbitrary nationalistic distinctions were to obtain. There can, therefore, be no valid objection to the foreign language school in Hawaii as at present constituted and directed, and the enthusiasm manifested by the great body of pupils at the Mun Lun School, some of whose final-year young people are already studying at the international University of Hawaii, cannot but augur well for their future usefulness and loyalty as American citizens.

M. T. G.

More Than a Botany Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

MANY Londoners are aware that Dulwich is famous for its trees and its quiet, open spaces. In 1896 the Botany teacher of the James Allen's School for Girls in Dulwich began to realize, as so many other teachers have, that the "dry bones" of textbooks might easily present a real stumbling-block to the children, especially in the case of such a subject as the study of plants. She, therefore, conceived the idea of a "living" textbook, and thereupon embarked on the formation of a garden which should provide for her students as many aspects of plant life as was possible in the space provided.

The school was fortunate from its beginning in possessing extensive grounds, which, in such a project as this, was a great advantage. The school, however, was perhaps more fortunate in possessing a teacher with vision and a boundless enthusiasm for her work. Often botany gardens comprise only a series of natural order beds, which, though of great interest to the older students, fail to arouse the enthusiasm of the younger ones. Here, however, one encounters plants at home in their own natural surroundings, and although in many cases the final effect has not yet been achieved, because such things take time, yet in many other ways a real glimpse of English countryside is portrayed.

Lane and Ponds

There is a lane bordered by hedge and ditch, whose banks are bright with primroses in spring and festooned with hedge parsley in summer, while the rich shininess of the holly and the bright, stiff leaves of the beech make it a pleasant walk even in the winter. Near by are two ponds. These rarely fail to excite interest, for both animal and plant life abound therein. Water lilies are the glory of the summer term, but there also grows to perfection that interesting but little-known plant, the water soldier. Year by year in the autumn it drops to the bottom of the pond, then gradually, as the warm spring days arrive, it pushes up its rosette of spikes to the top and appears to float on the surface of the water.

The amazingly rapid growth of many water plants, especially of reeds and rushes, provides an interesting study in vegetative reproduction and its effect on the formation of dry land; it also provides much work for willing hands in the way of thinning out the plant population of the ponds. Besides fresh - water marshes the garden includes three salt marshes, the soil of which came from a river mouth, as did also the plants which grow in them. These salt marshes represent a plant association which is often neglected, and by thus studying it at close quarters one can appreciate the charm of the blue-gray foliage which characterizes the plants. The seashore is also represented by a pebble beach and a sand dune, both of these again presenting interesting problems and demonstrating the richness and adaptability of plant life.

Moorland scenery and plant life are depicted in heath and bog. Last but not least in the natural habitats is the little wood covering about a quarter of an acre, and which in the mind of the writer is the gem of the garden. This is a damp oak wood planted with the inhabitants typical to such British woods. In spring bluebells carpet the ground and birds build in the foliage. Primroses, wood anemones, the green hellebore, and all the delightful company of woodland plants appear in their season and make the place a happy hunting ground. Although the wood was only planted in 1914, the oaks are now tall and sturdy, and their canopy of foliage provides ample shade for the development of the ground flora, as well as for the refreshment of the young people seeking its shelter in the summer months.

Girls Work in Every Part

There are many order and pollination beds, the latter for experimental work, and throughout the garden typical British trees have been planted as well as many decorative shrubs. It might be mentioned here that the girls themselves work in the garden and as they pass through the school are responsible each year for a special part, so that if a girl completes a full school course she has worked in every part of the garden. The girls and teachers have helped considerably in the formation of the various habitats, both by definite garden work and by bringing plants.

It is a pleasant thought that the garden is not only enjoyed by the girls of this school. Many others, especially those from other schools and colleges have, by kind permission of the head mistress, been able to share its pleasures.

As might be imagined the students of this school do exceptionally well in botany in their examinations. This is excellent, but perhaps even greater still is the effect the contact with the garden may have had on these girls' thinking, unconsciously stimulating them to respond to the beauty of simple everyday wild plants and maybe provoking them to follow nature further afield along the many intriguing pathways which lead to her mysteries.

Emphasizing the Successes

PARENTS, in their great desire for perfection in their children, are much more likely to stress the little ones' mistakes than their achievements. By so doing they greatly delay, rather than accelerate, the children's progress. When thought is centered upon the child's shortcomings, he becomes discouraged and in consequence puts forth less effort. Praise and encouragement, on the other hand, stimulate children to strive to do better and still better.

Many parents start, while the children are still very young, to emphasize their undesirable conduct. "Shame" or "naughty," they say to the baby, when they are training him to keep himself dry. Their job would be a much easier one if, instead, they smilingly said, "Big boy" or "Good girl," when the little one occasionally did what was required of him, and if they ignored the lapses.

Likewise, if the baby who crawls or toddles, puts everything he finds on the floor into his mouth, instead of saying, "No, no," in a scolding tone, we might, in a playful way, teach the child to put these articles into a box or bring them to us. By commending him highly when he did what we asked, we would much more quickly overcome this objectionable tendency.

Parents, in their perfectly natural desire to teach their children unselfishness, often scold and call them selfish, when they refuse to share their possessions; and force them to do so. This rarely teaches the child the desired lesson. Better far, to beam approval upon him, when he does exhibit an altruistic attitude. Most little children are spasmodically generous, giving the dog a piece of their cracker, offering us a sloppy spoonful of cereal, or begging for an additional apple for a playmate. Let us show the child our appreciation when he is generous; and in time, he will grasp the idea that sharing is really a very pleasant experience.

Often children are scolded when they accidentally break a cup or some other article they are drying. This puts a damper upon the child's desire to be helpful. How much better it is when parents show their children their approval of jobs well done.

Nowhere do we find more faultfinding than in the realm of manners. "What did you say?" or "How do you ask?" in a nagging voice, isn't very likely to call forth the desired "Thank you" or "Please." "Jane, come and say 'How-do-do' to Mrs. Smith," makes Jane, if she is inclined to be shy, feel like crawling into her skin. How much more effectual to give the child a bright smile or a commendatory word, when he does remember to say his please, or thank you, or properly to greet the visitor. If, in addition, after the guest has gone home, we tell our young one how pleased we were at his grownup way of acting, I am sure he will be very quick to repeat the performance.

When the child dresses himself quickly or remembers to wash his hands before coming to the table, that is the time for comment. When the boy brings home his arithmetic paper from school, instead of saying, "You had three wrong," why not say, "You had seven right? Next time I'm sure you'll do better." Instead of always scolding about the paper with the poor mark, let us show our keen appreciation of the 100 per cent papers!

And let us show those good papers to Daddy when he comes home and let us tell him about the bright spots in the day. Of course, praise and encouragment should not be confounded with exploitation of children. Parents who constantly say, "Mary, show Mrs. Jones how well you play the piano or recite your new piece," are not rewarding merit, but are showing their children off.

Children brought up in a cheerful, joyous atmosphere, who know that the best is expected of them and who are approved and encouraged in their efforts to achieve it, will be stimulated to rise to our highest expectations for them.

I. M.

Violin Practice in Study Hours

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

IS THERE any reason why a boy who plays the violin should miss his ball game? Should a child who is musically inclined be penalized by having to practice during his play time? The answer in the Chase School in Chicago is "No." Here an experiment is being tried out which allows the young musician to have his music lesson during school hours instead of requiring him to saw on a violin or blow a horn while his playmates are out on the play ground swinging a baseball bat. The school schedule is so arranged that those who play in the orchestra are given their lesson while the others are attending a class in musical appreciation. Thus a child is taken out of one music class to get another kind of music.

"Instrumental music which was formerly only incidental in the Chicago schools has now become a part of the curriculum in the junior and senior high schools," remarked Hobart Sommers, principal of the Chase School, and song leader for the young people's concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. "People are becoming more interested in instrumental music every day and Chicago is doing much through its public schools to encourage an appreciation of good music."

Even down in the grades, when a child enters a school and divulges the secret that besides learning reading and spelling and such he would also like to play a musical instrument, it is seldom denied him. If he has an aptitude for music and no instrument, the school lends him one just as it would lend him a library book except that he is not allowed to take the larger instruments home.

"Now, John, I'm going to buy you a bass viol, so that some day you will be a bass viol player." This is rarely spoken by any mother, but when a child shows by his efforts on the less popular instruments at school that he can play a bass viol, or a cello, or a bassoon, then nine times out of ten, the parents are willing to buy the instrument, according to Mr. Sommers. Violins, cornets and trombones are most often owned by the children. French horns, oboes, clarinets, stringed bass, and the larger instruments are bought by the school through its fund from the board of education to make up a varied and full orchestra.

A dummy paper keyboard is the instrument placed in front of each child for his piano lesson. Twenty children are taught at one time in this way, each one having an occasional chance at the real piano. About 10,000 boys and girls are taking these class lessons in piano and violin. In the grades, the teachers are sent out from the board of education but are paid by the children, who each pay 25 cents a lessons.

By the time these children reach high school they are ready for more advanced work in the orchestra or band. Here they get daily rehearsals in addition to private work with the orchestra conductor or band leader several times a week with no expense to them. These music leaders are paid by the board of education.

"No attempt is made to train great musicians," said Mr. Sommers, "but if the children's lives have been made richer by a little musical training, then when they leave the public schools and enter industry, as many of them do, they can take their places again in the orchestras, bands or choral societies now being maintained by big industrial concerns."

Twice during the opera season this army of school children attends a special performance. Packed into the luxurious rose-tinted Chicago Civic Opera House, these little boys and girls, wide-eyed, listened this year to "Romeo and Juliet" and "Il Trovatore." The seat selling was all managed by the board of education, which bought the whole house and resold the tickets at from 30 cents to $1.10. Many a child who could not afford to go to a regularly priced performance of opera, in this way saw and heard the best at a nominal price.

Who can doubt that the finger exercises and the hours put in on practicing for the music lessons in the public schools did not make these children better able to understand and appreciate this music?

Love of Trees Taught to Argentine Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Buenos Aires

In Argentine schools great stress is laid on the importance of trees and flowers. Children are taught to care for and protect many varieties of plant life. Gardens are generally attached to the school, and there the young scholar can watch the development of seedlings and young plants.

"El Dia del Arbol," too, is yet another manifestation of interest taken in trees by Argentines. This is a festival dedicated to trees, a sapling being planted with much ceremony in school gardens and public plazas.

During the warm summer weather one of the departments of the Municipality of Buenos Aires, known as the "Dirección de Paseos," issues a request to the public, asking town dwellers to care for the trees planted along the streets of the residential quarters of the city. And at sundown, particularly in poorer quarters, children can be seen with pails and watering cans, tending the lovely acacias, jacarandá and plane trees which are so glorious a feature of many Buenos Aires streets.

This love of trees, so noticeable among Argentine children, is probably due to the fact that owing to the scarcity of tree-life in the Pampas, trees and the shade they afford during the long summer months are especially appreciated by the citizens of the Republic. The poorest quarters of the city are often those most endowed with flowers—growing in rusty cans and hastily daubed earthenware pots—while the balconies of the tenement houses and the flagged patios are as a general rule filled with flowers and ferns, carefully tended by the owners.

Small Gardeners Tend Flowers in Crowded London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

HOW the children in the poorer districts of London learn how to take care of a garden, and help to encourage flower growing in the London area, is a story not without interest. They are affiliated under the London Gardens Guild, and thus become part of a fellowship of garden lovers who are pledged to cultivate flowers wherever possible, and help others to do the same. The work is growing, but the beginnings had necessarily to be small, for when you are living in a crowded district with, perhaps, seven people in one room, it seems scarcely possible to find space for a flower as well! Yet it is being done, and most successfully too.

Seeds Given Out

The work is started in the classrooms where special competitions are arranged between various schools, each school showing a collective exhibit of plants grown by the scholars. Seeds are given out, and the young gardeners take them to their homes and do the best they can with them. Pots of flowers are the chief, and in some districts the only way in which a "garden" can be made, and many a plant that has earned a prize has been grown by some keen young city gardener on the windowsill of some humble dwelling.

The teachers in the schools are interested and helpful in the work, for they not only give out the seeds, but have the plants brought to them from time to time for inspection, so that they may keep in touch with the progress the young gardener is making, and offer helpful suggestions. A master at one school gives the boys a five-minute talk each week on what to do next with the flowers they are growing.

At the Flower Show

One of the most interesting sides of the city garden work is bulb growing. As many as 15,000 bulbs were distributed among the young folk last spring. They had to be grown for exhibition at the spring flower shows, and awards were offered for the best blooms. Bulb growing has great attractions. The scent and color of the blooms is so joyful when they come to perfection, and one, or even two bulbs can be grown in a minimum of space.

In one locality a narrow strip of land near the railway has been secured for garden work. Tools are given out, and though the heavy work is done for them, quite little children spend many joyful hours there tending their city gardens. This land is for the use of those living in the very poorest districts, and it is no unusual thing to see some little barefoot, ragged figure tending his blooms with absorbed and skillful interest, while the results of some of these efforts, as seen at the recent flower show, were truly beautiful, both in quality and color.

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THE HOME FORUM

People of the Firelight

THE hands of the clock pointed to midnight, or a little after. Snow was beating against the eastern windowpane and piling deep upon the sill. From all the outside world there came no sound except the muffled tiny knocking of snowflakes and the low moaning of the wind far up the chimney flue. The embers on my hearth were slowly cooling, first darkening through all the shades of red and then paling to gray ash and falling with a sound almost as soft as that of snow. The great backlog still held its shape, a mass of crimson.

My oldest and most tattered Shakespeare lay beside me on the arm of my chair, for I had finished my reading for the night. The two tall candles that gave a faint pallor to the firelight and filled the corners of the room with uncertain shadows were burning low. It was the hour when clear thought ceases and fancy wanders free. I sat gazing into the embers, half seeing them and half looking through them into the rich world of Shakespeare out of which I had just emerged.

Great boles of ancient oaks I saw, and wide-springing boughs, and intricate sculpture of motionless foliage as in a forest on a stage. My hearth became for me a stage. Its outer frame was the proscenium arch; the two huge andirons divided it evenly into fore- and back-stage like the pillars of an Elizabethan theater; the backlog filled the rear with a fiery scenery before which familiar figures went and came.

It was the Forest of Arden into which I was looking. The glades of oak and beech stood black against a vivid sunset; the brooks ran gold and crimson; in the middle distances sat the exiled Duke and his group of courtiers listening to a song, and farther away stood the Melancholy Jacques, soliloquizing on the vanity of all things human. I heard his voice, delicately modulated by one who made an art of speech, coming distinctly and yet from far away; and the spectatorial mood out of which he spoke was, at that midnight hour, exactly my own. "All the world's a stage," I heard him say, "and all the men and women merely players." Why, how true! And how exactly phrased! "They have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts." Thus the even cultured voice moved on, mingling wisdom with absurdity and laughter with a half-affected gloom while the scene slowly changed and shifted to represent a wood near Athens, and out of this wood I heard a troupe of fairies singing:

You spotted snakes with double tongue,
Thorny hedge-hogs, be not seen;
Newts, and blind-worms, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen.
Philomel, with melody,
Sing in our sweet lullaby—
Lulla, lulla, lullaby.

Clearly as the chiming of silver bells that fairy song fell upon my ear, yet faintly too it came, as the music of fairyland is like to do, and with the charm of dim distance upon it. While still it rang in tiny echoes through the forest a bold and beautiful young gentleman of Verona stood forth from a group of gay companions and spoke of another fairy queen, "in shape no bigger than an agate-stone on the fore-finger of an alderman." This Queen Mab, said Mercutio, is "drawn with a team of little atomies athwart men's noses as they lie asleep: her wagon-spokes made of long spinners' legs; the cover, of the wings of grasshoppers; the traces, of the smallest spider's web; the collars, of the moonshine's watery beams; her whip, of cricket's bone; the lash, of film; her wagoner, a small gray-coated gnat. . . . Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut made by the joiner squirrel or old grub, time out o' mind the fairies' coach-makers."

I could have listened until dawn to this gay young blade, half poet and half rowdy, but before he ended there came another song, from an island far away among the still-vexed Bermoothes. The voice of some creature less a fairy than an angel sang:

Where the bee sucks, there lurk I.
In the cowslip's bell I lie;
There I couch when owls do cry.
On the bat's back I do fly
After summer merrily.
Merrily, merrily shall I live now
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.

* * *

And now the stage before me seemed to expand hugely in every dimension. It was slowly filling, moreover, with people—and with people of many sorts. They came in groups, not arranged in the companies in which I was accustomed to see them but according to their several kinds. First and most vivid of all—vivid as two fire-filled coals—came the sisters Goneril and Regan, and beside them burned Cleopatra and Lady Macbeth. No man in all the world of Shakespeare had such intensity as each of these four women. Even Hotspur, on fire with ambition for glory, walked behind them, and Iago himself—all alight with the cold flame of thought—closed the rear.

Following these I saw a company of persons far more deep and powerful, though less intent upon single aims and ends. Here paced Coriolanus, the splendidly proud patrician, bowing the head to no man, acknowledging no power in the world above himself, telling the world in its teeth how little he cared for its ill will. Here strode the Thane of Cawdor, indomitably noble even in utter overthrow. And here stood Othello the Magnificent, his great arms crossed, his dark brows bent in thought—surely one of the mightiest persons ever imagined. And as I gazed at these three figures I realized that for many years they had been enlarging my sense of human power, of possible human dignity, at the same time deepening my sympathy for apparent defeat. How different, and how much poorer a place the world would have been for me if I had never known these three men. Tragic they were all three, but then they were tragic heroes, and the ideal of heroism was one I could not well have done without.

These three were men of action. Behind them came the men of thought. First, Enobarbus the disillusioned worldling, the cynic, the carping critic, and yet somehow a wise man never yet duly appreciated. Then Richard Second, weak as water yet as beautiful, one of the most gifted of the dozen poets in Shakespeare—as imaginative in his different way as Romeo and as fanciful as Mercutio. And last of all in this group — dim, shadowy, mysterious even to himself, but more beloved by me than any other—the Lord Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. A Prince without a throne—unless in the hearts of all who knew him—a Prince of the realms of thought, he was and is. For many years I had been thinking about this man; but now, as I set his darkly graceful figure before me on the stage of my hearth I realized suddenly that I loved him more than any other of the human beings it has never been my fortune to see. Admirable in all ways that can be named was my Lord Hamlet—an accomplished scholar, a profound deep-delving lightning-swift thinker, an artist, a gentle friend, and—in spite of all that has been said and written to the contrary—a man of action when he wished to be. I thought how completely at home he would have been here beside me in the firelight on this midwinter night, with great companies of books ranged along the walls and a complete forgetfulness of the outer world. Just such a place as this he must have had in his college chambers at Wittenberg for which he so often longed in vain. How gladly, for such a quiet as mine, he would have exchanged the tinsel glories of Elsinore! How cheerfully he would have confined himself into a nutshell and yet have counted himself a king of space! None of these people of the firelight were more at home in my still library than he. Those of them who could not understand each other he could understand, and he smiled his gentle comprehension at them all. He understood the gallant girls Perdita and Miranda and Rosalind, who could make nothing of him. He laughed with Tony and Maria; he exchanged verbal cut-and-thrust with Mercutio; he challenged even Falstaff, the king of absurdity, on his own ground and won the encounter. Ah, if one had to choose a single companion from among Shakespeare's hundreds of people, it should be the Lord Hamlet; for he included them all.

The hands of my clock were pointing now to the figure two. The ashes in my hearth were gray. All the city about me was asleep and I sat in the solitude of storm. And yet the room in which I sat was populous with people vivid, powerful, profound, graceful, ridiculous, charming and wise. It was crowded with friends and acquaintances I had known for thirty years. Rising at last from my chair, I murmured to myself Miranda's thankful words: "How many goodly creatures are there here! How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world, that has such people in it!"

I. P. S. E.

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Hosts and Guests

In these long wintry days my little house
Shelters a butterfly with folded wing,
And in my garden's drifted leaves, a mouse
Curls himself snug. High in my elm trees swing
The nests of thrush and blackbird till the spring.
In raftered barn an owl with solemn eyes
Keeps his long vigil, and my curtain's fold
Hides a late questing bee. From the low skies
Stars glimmer through the frost, and wild gales scold,
Stripping the woods. Within, all safely lies,
Peaceful and unconcerned with doubt or fear
Until they wake with the awakening year,

And I rejoice that, happy in my lot
Of lichened roof, stone wall, and oaken beam,
Of barn and hedgerow, of green garden plot,
Of twisted apple tree and running stream
Where birds may drink, a kindly host I seem
To you, my guests, left by the wintry cold
Upon my bounty. For a little space
I am your host. And then the spring months hold
You as the host with rippling song and grace,
You as the host in woodlands green and gold,
In garden plot, and barn, roof, wall, and tree,
Rich in your gifts of loving ministry.

MAUD A. BATCHELOR.

Courtesy of Mrs. Mende Porter — Reproduced by the Artist's Permission

Tower Shadows in Central Park. From a Pastel by William S. Horton.

Snowdrop Time

Ah, hush! Tread softly through the rime,
For there will be a blackbird singing, or a thrush.
Like coloured beads the elm-buds flush:
All the trees dream of leaves and flowers and light.
And see! The northern bank is much more white
Than frosty grass, for now is snowdrop time.

—MARY WEBB, in "Poems and the Spring of Joy."

"Narcissus! Who'll Buy?"

It was one of those hopelessly dull days that sometimes descend on our big towns during the winter months. A mist-laden air, heavy with smoke, cutting off the daylight and intensifying the depressing gloom.

When round the corner of a mournful little street came a two-wheeled cart drawn by a small donkey, piled high with bunches of golden daffodils and narcissus. Two men walked alongside carrying great armfuls of the flowers, calling: "Narcissus! Who'll buy, who'll buy?" as they came along.

Instantly the whole scene changed, the gray street now made a beautiful background to this vivid splash of color, and the misty rain carried one's memory back to the west country whence these flowers came.

For well one knows how the soft, warm rain brings out the scent of flowers, and the mysterious scents of all things growing, as well as that delicious smell of wet leaves under trees, and the sweet things that grow beneath their shelter.

But two short days ago these narcissus were growing in the open fields, where the climate is soft and warm, coaxing bulbs into flower very early in the year. All the slopes and valleys facing south are cut up into little fields surrounded by walls or hedges giving protection from the north and west winds with their sting of arctic snows. A lovely sight it is to see the women and children gathering the flowers, walking up the fields picking as they go, and lading them into the huge baskets carried on the men's backs. Everywhere are flowers, indoors and out. During the season everyone thinks and speaks flowers, the whole atmosphere is full of them, and the air heavy with their scent.

To enjoy these daffodils at their best is to see them on some sunny day with a soft wind moving gently over them, swaying them to and fro, making them dance to its music. The flowers bend and bow to each other, shaking their golden balls and rustling delightfully, even as the wide silken dresses our grandmothers wore must have done as they trod a stately measure on polished boards, curtseying slowly with Old World grace, much as the narcissus are doing in the west wind. Always these memory pictures paint the scene with the golden flowers gleaming against a background of deep blue sea, set in strong sunshine that makes all the world full of light and color.

Is it to be wondered at that the coster's little cart should shed such a radiant beam as it comes down the street? And appreciation is shown by the bunches of flowers that decorate the windows after the passing of the cart, and all hearts rejoice in their radiance and the sweet scent of them.

"TOWER Shadows in Central Park" shows forth a scene which thousands early abroad in New York City have admired. The sun has come behind the buildings and spread their contours upon the ponds and snows. The bridge is meant to cross and the white mantle to be tramped over. It is a brisk morning and the colors you feel must gather on the surface of the water, on the tall tower in the distance, and in the bank of sky. There are warm tints also on the snow.

William S. Horton has worked considerably in pastels, enjoying the sense of drawing and painting with one and the same stroke. His coloration is often felt to be intense, especially when a number of pastels are placed near one another; but taken singly, each is a picture which would adorn and enrich an otherwise quiet wall. Mr. Horton's composition is always sound as a result of his well-tried technique acquired through many years of painting.

From "The Mountain Glory"

I find the increase in the calculable sum of elements of beauty to be steadily in proportion to the increase of mountainous character,—the slope of the meadows, orchards, and cornfields on the sides of a great Alp, with its purple rocks and eternal snows above; this excellence not being in any wise a matter referable to feeling or individual preferences, but demonstrable by calm enumeration of the number of lovely colors on the rocks, the varied grouping of the trees, and quantity of noble incidents in stream, crag, or cloud, presented to the eye at any given moment.

Consider, first, the difference produced in the whole tone of landscape color by the introductions of purple, violet, and deep ultramarine blue, which we owe to mountains. In an ordinary lowland landscape we have the blue of the sky; the green of grass, which I will suppose entirely fresh and bright; the green of trees; and certain elements of purple, far more rich and beautiful than we generally should think, in their bark and shadows (bare hedges and thickets, or tops of trees, in subdued afternoon sunshine, are nearly perfect purple, and of an exquisite tone), as well as in ploughed fields, and dark ground in general. But among mountains, in addition to all this, large unbroken spaces of pure violet and purple are introduced in their distances; and even near, by films of cloud passing over the darkness of ravines or forests, blues are produced of the most subtle tenderness; these azures and purples passing into rose color of otherwise wholly unattainable delicacy among the upper summits, the blue of the sky being at the same time purer and deeper than in the plains. . . . Loveliness of color, perfectness of form, endlessness of change, wonderfulness of structure, are precious to all human minds; and the superiority of the mountains in all these things to the lowland is, I repeat, as measurable as the richness of a painted window matched with a white one, or the wealth of a museum compared with that of a simply furnished chamber.

—RUSKIN, in "Modern Painters."

Dieu a fait tout ce qui a été fait

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

IL EST difficile de se faire à l'idée d'un Dieu tout à fait bon avec la croyance mortelle à une création bonne et mauvaise. Les questions suivantes se soulèvent: Quelle est l'origine du mal? Y a-t-il deux créateurs, ou notre Père, dans Sa puissance et Sa miséricorde, peut-Il faire que le mal châtie Ses créatures?

Fort souvent ces questions pressantes ont leur réponse dans une affirmation embarrassante, savoir que Dieu a mis le mal dans Son univers, afin qu'en le surmontant Ses enfants puissent passer d'un état matériel à un état spirituel. Ceci a été si loin de satisfaire les hommes qu'un grand nombre de chrétiens se sont laissés entraîner dans l'agnosticisme, reléguant au fond de leurs pensées ce point de controverse. Peut-être y aura-t-il au delà de la tombe, dans quelque existence future éclairée, disent-ils, une solution satisfaisante pour cette perplexité.

A beaucoup de gens que cette explication courante de Dieu a rendus mécontents et inquiets, la Science Chrétienne a apporté le soulagement et la paix de l'esprit. Mrs. Eddy, qui découvrit ce système de la guérison-Entendement, vit la situation difficile dans laquelle les adhérents de la théologie populaire avaient été amenés; elle la vit si clairement qu'elle put concilier la révélation avec la raison, et, par ses écrits, faire comprendre sa découverte aux autres. Le mal qui semble être présent n'est pas incompréhensible pour l'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne. Il n'accepte pas non plus un soporatif mental pour adoucir le voyage de sa vie. La Science Chrétienne révèle la vérité démontrable de l'être, que nous pouvons rendre pratique et profitable dans la mesure où nous la comprenons; nous prouvons ainsi la totalité et l'omnipotence de Dieu, du bien universel.

Quelqu'un qui s'intéressait à l'enseignement de Mrs. Eddy lui posa cette question (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 45): "*Si Dieu fit tout ce qui a été fait, et si cela était bon, d'où le mal provient-il?*" Sa réponse fut en partie celle-ci: "Il n'a jamais été créé comme entité et n'a jamais existé comme telle. Il n'est qu'une croyance erronée; voire même la croyance que Dieu n'est pas ce que les Écritures disent qu'Il est: Tout-en-tout, mais qu'il y a une intelligence opposée, un entendement opposé, appelé le mal."

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que pour les sens corporels la matière peut sembler exister, et cependant être sans entité réelle. Cet enseignement peut amener la confusion jusqu'à ce que l'on considère la destruction de bien des notions qu'on avait un jour crues réelles et substantielles. Quand les anciens regardaient le soleil au point du jour, ils voyaient un corps céleste qui tournait autour de la terre et qui leur paraissait secondaire! Quelle était l'origine de ce satellite, le soleil? La seule réponse qu'il soit possible de faire à cette question, c'est que cette révolution supposée du soleil était une fausse croyance, qui fut détruite par une meilleure compréhension des faits. Il ne serait pas déplacé de rappeler, en passant, que peu de personnes étaient désireuses de renoncer à cette fausse croyance, si ce n'est un groupe de savants s'occupant de sciences naturelles.

Et puis, les anciennes cartes représentaient des bêtes grotesques et belligérantes habitant les eaux inexplorées de la terre, prêtes à dévorer tous ceux qui s'aventuraient dans les mers non fréquentées par les navires. Où sont, aujourd'hui ces créatures imaginaires qui, un jour, étaient regardées comme si puissantes? Ont-elles jamais été autre chose que de fausses croyances prenant naissance dans l'imagination? On croyait que ces bêtes existaient; heureusement pourtant qu'elles n'ont jamais eu aucune origine, et n'ont pas existé en tant que réalités. Le jour viendra où toute croyance au mal tombera dans l'oubli, ayant cédé à la compréhension que le bien seul est réel.

Saint Jean déclare: "Toutes choses ont été faites par elle [la Parole] et rien de ce qui a été fait n'a été fait sans elle;" et l'apôtre Paul dit: "Si vous vous livrez à quelqu'un comme esclave pour lui obéir, vous êtes les esclaves de celui à qui vous obéissez, soit du péché pour la mort, soit de l'obéissance pour la justice." Acceptant la vérité que Dieu est Tout et que le mal est irréel et impuissant, les Scientistes Chrétiens s'affranchissent de la crainte du mal et en rejettent le fardeau irréel. Ils refusent d'être fidèles à une fausse croyance, et ne veulent pas la servir. Ils s'efforcent de servir uniquement Dieu, le bien.

La réponse que Mrs. Eddy donna à celui qui la questionna explique les conclusions positives et bienfaisantes de sa révélation, la Science Chrétienne, qui tranche le dilemme théologique de bien des siècles concernant l'origine du mal. Si l'on est prêt à accepter ces conclusions et à les mettre à l'épreuve de la démonstration, on se trouvera en possession de la "perle de grand prix." Si l'on ne peut les accepter aisément, on se rendra peut-être le chemin plus facile en faisant un examen impartial des bons résultats qu'ont apportés dans leur vie ceux qui les ont acceptées, en diminuant sa soumission au mythe appelé le mal, et en ravivant une espérance défaillante.

Les paroles de Mrs. Eddy indiquent donc le jour radieux de l'acceptation universelle de la Science Chrétienne et la destruction de l'idolâtrie. Elle dit à la page 46 de *Miscellaneous Writings:* "La principale proposition évidente par elle-même de la Science Chrétienne est celle-ci: le bien étant réel, le mal, l'opposé du bien, est irréel. Il suffit de mettre scientifiquement à l'épreuve cette vérité évidente pour trouver qu'elle est vraie et capable de détruire l'apparence du mal à un point que n'a pu atteindre aucune autre doctrine entretenue précédemment." Ceci est en parfait accord avec le magnifique trente et unième verset du premier chapitre de la Genèse: "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait et il vit que cela était très bien."

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

God Made All That Was Made

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS difficult to reconcile an altogether good God with the mortal belief in a good and evil creation. The questions arise: What is the origin of evil? Are there two creators; or did our Father, in His might and loving-kindness, make evil to chasten His creatures?

These searching questions are not infrequently met with the puzzling assertion that God has put evil in His universe in order that by overcoming it His offspring may lift themselves out of a material into a spiritual state. This has so failed to satisfy, that large numbers of Christians have drifted into agnosticism, relegating the vexed subject to the background of their thoughts. Perhaps in some future state of enlightenment beyond the grave, they say, there may come a satisfactory solution of the perplexity.

To many who were unsatisfied and distressed by the current explanation of Deity, Christian Science has brought relief and peace of mind. Mrs. Eddy, who discovered this system of Mind-healing, saw the predicament into which popular theology had led its adherents; saw it so clearly that she was able to reconcile revelation with reason, and through her writings to make others understand her discovery. The seeming presence of evil is not inscrutable to the student of Christian Science; nor does he accept a mental soporific to soothe his life-journey. Christian Science reveals the demonstrable truth of being, which one is able to make practicable and productive in proportion as he understands it, thus proving the allness and omnipotence of God, universal good.

Someone interested in her teaching put to Mrs. Eddy this question (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 45): "*If God made all that was made, and it was good, where did evil originate?*" Her answer, in part, was: "It never originated or existed as an entity. It is but a false belief; even the belief that God is not what the Scriptures imply Him to be, All-in-all, but that there is an opposite intelligence or mind termed evil."

The teaching of Christian Science that to the corporeal senses matter may seemingly exist, yet be without real entity, may be confusing until one ponders the destruction of many concepts once believed to be real and substantial. When the ancients looked at the sun at dawn, they saw a heavenly body which revolved about the earth and appeared secondary to it! What was the origin of this satellite sun? The only possible answer to the question is that the supposed revolution of the sun was a false belief, which a better understanding of the facts destroyed. In passing, it is not irrelevant to remember that few were anxious to part with this false belief except a group of natural scientists.

Then, again, ancient maps portray grotesque and belligerent beasts inhabiting the unexplored waters of the earth, ready to devour any adventurer into those unsailed seas. Where, today, are these fictitious creatures once regarded as so powerful? What were they, at any time, but false beliefs conjured up in imagination? These beasts were believed to exist; yet, happily, they never originated or existed as realities. The day lies ahead when all belief in evil will be similarly exploded, having yielded to the understanding that good alone is real.

John declares, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made;" and the Apostle Paul said that "to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey." Accepting the truth that God is All and that evil is unreal and powerless, Christian Scientists are being freed from the fear of evil and are throwing off its unreal yoke. They are refusing allegiance to a false belief, and will not be its servants. They are striving to serve God, good, alone.

Mrs. Eddy's answer to her questioner expounds the positive and healing conclusions of her revelation, Christian Science, which cuts through the age-old theological dilemma as to the origin of evil. If one is prepared to accept these conclusions, and put them to the test of demonstration, he may find in his grasp the "pearl of great price." If one is unable readily to accept them, an unbiased investigation into the good results brought about in the lives of those who have accepted them may ease his road, decrease his subservience to the myth called evil, and revivify a fainting hope.

Mrs. Eddy's words, then, point to the radiant day of universal acceptance of Christian Science and to the destruction of idolatry. She says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 46): "The leading self-evident proposition of Christian Science is: good being real, evil, good's opposite, is unreal. This truism needs only to be tested scientifically to be found true, and adapted to destroy the appearance of evil to an extent beyond the power of any doctrine previously entertained." This is in perfect consonance with the magnificent thirty-first verse of the opening chapter of the book of Genesis, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Spirit." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Out to Sea From Seattle

Sailing from Seattle into the Pacific Ocean is a thrilling experience, no matter how often you may have done it. After the last passenger has come on deck, the big voice of the whistle announces departure, the gangplank is drawn in, and the cables released. The ship slowly backs from the pier amid wigwagging of farewells, waving of handkerchiefs, tracing of strange hieroglyphics in the air, and shouting of words that can only be guessed above the roar of the propellers.

The docks fade, the city disappears in gray-violet mist, and before long you begin to feel the swing of the deeper currents of Puget Sound. The wind—keen, cool, pungent—blows against your face. Gone are the pictures of desks and documents, of gliding elevators, smokestacks, surging streets. You are on the back of a gigantic sea-horse racing toward the unfenced ranges of the Pacific. In about an hour the boat turns into the Straits and begins to pitch in fine fashion. With others you stand in the prow. The ship strikes a heavy undercurrent and as it ploughs full steam ahead into billow after billow, the brine shoots high into the air, frequently spattering the decks and stinging the faces of shouting children and grownups. Above the splashing and hissing of waves and the churning of the propellers steals a velvet rumble—the padded jar of the engines.

Toward evening the boat rounds Cape Flattery and heads southward. She no longer pitches, but rolls from side to side in the vast rhythms of the sea that reaches on and on endlessly, endlessly. You can see the breaking of the wave crests in every direction, and your thought expands with the enlarging horizons and extending perspectives.

Always there are the gulls. They seem to be watching for something to eat. But that is not the reason they follow the boat. There is plenty of food ashore. In the heart of the gull as in the hearts of all seafaring men and sea fowl there is the quenchless love of the ocean. They love its freedom, its vastness, its changeful beauty, its music, its storm. The gulls follow the ship because they are travelers from the time they are fledglings. They must be journeying. Their sickle wings are forever silhouetted against sky or water; they circle overhead; dip and rise; mew and whine in soft complaining; congregate in clamorous crowds to consider the ownership of a scrap of bread.

At sunset the skies are crimson and gold. Some of the reds are like blowing wild roses tossed cloud-wise along the margins of the sky. The colors deepen toward the north and south to crimson, garnet, maroon; then darken through sepia, purple and green to the velvety blue-black of spreading night.

Passengers on deck become fewer. Before long you are alone. The city, so recently a part of your every movement, apparently so indispensable, has become a mere memory, just a dream of fuss and fiction. You are now traveling full speed ahead into realms of larger vision. You have put out to sea.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Architectural League

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

HOW closely the architects are working with their brothers in the arts is exemplified in the forty-fifth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, now open in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, until March 2. Whereas, architectural shows a few years ago consisted chiefly of phonographs of buildings erected or projected, with a few scale models, photographs of landscape garden commissions, and a few borrowed tapestries to relieve the grayness of it all, the present exhibition is flooded with the color that mural painters and other workers in the decorative arts are bringing to the service of architecture.

Holabird & Root, a Chicago firm, won the league's gold medal of honor in architecture "for the great distinction and high architectural quality they have achieved in the solution of the American office building problem." Their buildings are marked by emphasis on mass, and the use of vertical lines for relief, rather than as mere accentuation of height.

Their Racine County Court House, Racine, Wis., is in its essence a great cube, with the window recesses combined into vertical strips of shadow. These accents provide the needed contrast of dark against light to avoid the effect of monotony, characteristic of many other buildings of this type, in which the moderate height is emphasized by horizontal lines in the treatment of the window openings and the cornices. The same firm's Rand Tower, Minneapolis, organizes its upward lines into unbroken pillar-like effects. In the Russell Residence, Chicago, the bays on several floors are treated as units in a single dark penetration of bronze and glass in the great white oblong façade.

Raymond M. Hood shows several projects for a great city of the future, with campaniles of commerce focusing business activities at strategic points of transportation, all confusion of traffic being eliminated by overpasses, with elevated avenues for pedestrians.

Arresting is the rendering of the plans of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon for the new office building that is shortly to rise for 60 stories or more on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, opposite the public library. Here the set-backs have been so handled that the central tower soars upward as from an envelope of lower phases, like a flower from its sheath. Cass Gilbert offers his preliminary study for the New York Life Insurance Building, with Gothic caps at the top of each of the set-backs, small enough not to mar the mass effect.

Joseph Urban shows his imaginative studies for the proposed new Music Center in New York, and the New School of Social Research. The mass of the Music Center, shown in a model, presents a huge and strange new form, sometimes reminding one of a battleship of extraordinarily wide beam, and again of a butte on the western plains that had been carved by some giant hand.

And so one passes from this stimulating design to that—to William Van Alen's mist piercing Chrysler building; to Corbett, Harrison and MacMurray's Roerich Museum, which looks as well in silhouette as in full light; to the hospitable entrainment of Colonial units in Edward Shepard Hewitt's high school for Lake George, N. Y.; to Meyer & Holler's Spanish clubhouse, with a great patio, planned for Hollywood, Calif.

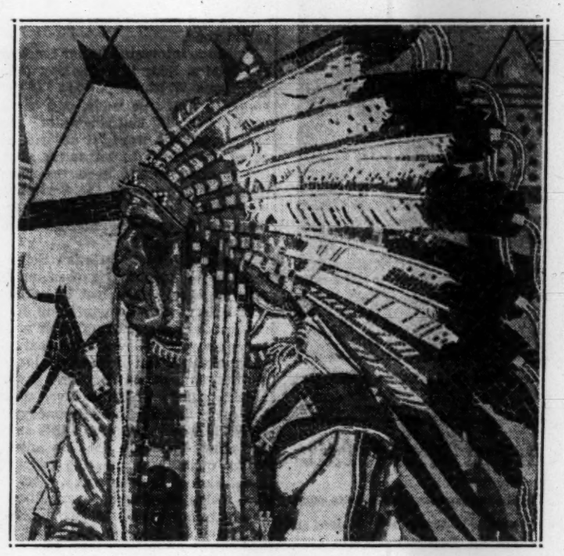
Turning to domestic architecture we find several experiments in the modernist vein, with its accent on cubistic forms and hemispheres that express outwardly the inner design. A Southampton, L. I., studio by Peabody, Wilson and Brown, lies so snugly low among the dunes it seems to grow from the soil. Endless must be the charm of the play of light and shade among the crinkled and uneven shingles on the house at Summit, N. J., designed by Bernhardt E. Muller. One can merely hint at the wealth of housing interest in this show.

Frank W. Benson's large decoration, "White Herons," takes a large place in the main hall, and attracts with its low-keyed treatment of an autumn landscape with a flight of great birds rising at dusk from a rush-fringed pool. Charles Vezin's "Dawn" captures the beauty of "The Magical City," as Joseph Pennell called Manhattan, as seen on a rosy morning from Brooklyn Heights. Winold Reiss carries over into mosaic his studies of the primitive coloring surrounding the Indians of the far West. "Brooklyn Heights, past, present and future," by D. Putnam Brinley, combines in a pageant-like mural a whole historical panorama, from the days when Indians were in undisputed possession of Long Island to the time when Zeppelins will discharge passengers at the tops of Manhattan's pyramids of business.

How nature may be emulated and respected by the landscape gardener is exemplified in the photographs of work by Marion C. Coffin in evoking ponds, brooks, causeways and woodland paths that look as if they had always been there. Photographs of the Westchester County Park System, as supervised by Gilmore D. Clarke, give pleasure because of the simple openness of the views, and the graceful long sweep of the roadway curves. Elm trees are set forth in all the individual charm that is too often obscured in the helter-skelter of a scene in which no selection has been exercised. A. F. Brinckerhoff shows photographs of a cascade he conjured out of a Bronxville hillside.

Oscar B. Bach shows how an elevator door may be wrought out of steel into a decorative utility. A panel with a mermaid motive is by Paul H. Solon, and executed in polychrome faïence. The golden figure is emerging from formalized waves of green, all done against a black background that should make the whole telling as far as the eye can see its bold, essential masses. The Greenwich House Workshops offer decorative panels and figures, done with concern as to the natural beauty of the wood. Steel as a material finds appropriate treatment in the works of the Birmingham Guild, and Winold Reiss exemplifies his versatility in a gate of steel and bronze, done into a floral-motived design that it at once graceful and practical.

One small gallery, devoted to works by graduate students at the American Academy of Rome, makes it easy to understand the excitement and satisfaction with which the established artists are watching the development of future architects, mural painters, sculptors, and landscape architects.



Indian Head Designed by Winold Reiss.

Exhibit of Oriental Pieces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Museum of Art has recently acquired a new Oriental curator, Howard Coonley Hollis, and one of the first things he did was to give a special Far Eastern exhibit. Coming at a time when the city is emphasizing its cosmopolitanism, it has attracted a great deal of favorable attention. It is over six years now since an exhibit of the kind was held in Cleveland, but, judging by its breadth and excellence, it was worth waiting for.

Some 300 pieces of Oriental art, discriminatingly chosen and classified, are on view. They include prints, paintings, sculpture, lacquered figures, pottery and porcelain, textiles, rugs, jades and bronzes. In the Chinese group, pottery, porcelains and paintings are dominant. Every Chinese dynasty is represented. In the Japanese collection are included a number of noted Japanese prints. So dignified is the selection that students of Far Eastern art report that it is one of the finest shows of the kind ever held in the West, outside of Chicago.

A marble Buddhivista of the early Tang dynasty, 618-907 A. D., eminently reflects the artistic flowering of that great Chinese age. It has been purchased by the museum. There is a case of Tang dynasty pottery in polychromous glazes and designs of exquisite coloring and finish. A rare powder blue vase of the K'uang Hsi period is said to be the only vase of its kind in Mandarin form. "Tribute Silk" is a brocade which runs the length of the gallery wall. Of the Ching dynasty (Ch'en Lung period), it was purchased from the imperial family direct and given to the museum by Samuel Mather. "Falcon Watching Its Prey," attributed to the Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644 A. D., is a delicate Chinese nature poem in picture.

Indeed, Chinese paintings, whether of the Sung, Tang or other periods, show a predilection for nature scenes. Nature permeated Chinese life and religion, and this is ably reflected in the Sung dynasty paintings in the exhibit. "Autumn Flowers," attributed to Han Ch'ung Chu; "Red Camellis," attributed to Wu Ping; "Grapes," attributed to Chao Ch'ang; "Landscape," attributed to Wei Tung, are some of the noted examples of Sung Dynasty painting, attempts to follow with the brush the word-art of Tu Fu, the well-known Chinese Tang poet. They all reveal intellectual calm and the artist's mastery of his brush in expressing feeling by just a few swift brush strokes.

From this exhibit, the museum adds to its permanent collection 15 pieces through purchase. The new acquisitions are: Tang marble Buddhivisti, Wei black marble pedestal, Sung "oil drop" temmoku tea bowl, Han bronze vessel with gold inlay, unglazed Wei pottery horse, Tang stone head, unglazed Han pottery bull, unglazed Tang pottery mirror, unglazed Han pottery plaque, Ming painting of ducks, Sung ting ware bowl, Han pottery ladle, Han pottery dish, Japanese twelfth century painting of an official, small Khmer stone head of about the twelfth century.

Philadelphia Etchers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The third annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers, in the Print Club Gallery, is the largest and most comprehensive showing yet staged by this organization. In scope it is broad, holding no art prejudices, but accepting creditable endeavor whether expressed conservatively or radically. Thus the portrait etchings by Albert Rosenthal find as their fellows the "Gamin" of Margaret Lwengrund, the "Nude" by Arthur B. Carles, or Earl Horter's "Jean."

The etchings by E. K. K. Wetherill, Clifford Addams and Earl Horter, though essentially different in handling, show a certain period kinship, a certain parallel working through of art ideas from the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the present day. Looming in early background is the unmistakable influence of Whistler, succeeded later by the modern domination of France.

The craftsmanship of Arthur W. Heinzelman is especially fluent and vital, touching the technique and compositional trend of Zorn rather than of Whistler.

France touches the more recent development of Horter, and the art of John Sloan, although Sloan is vigorously identified with American ideas. His "Fashions of the Past" viewed in a shop window by wearers of fashions of the present has a grin behind it. Satire of contemporary events flavors "The Wigwam, 14th Street," while straight portraiture with sketch vitality marks the little study of his fellow worker, Robert Henri.

Different viewpoints color techniques. John Taylor Arms sees with an architect's appreciation for the finesse of accurate detail, his "Notre Dame de Laon.", his "Nevers," "Vezelay" and "Lace in Stone, Rouen" all presenting minute studies of architectural monuments.

Entirely different in viewpoint are the landscapes by Max Kuehne, by A. R. Stayenitz or Richard Lahey. Different again are the simple farmhouse scenes by James H. Fincken, the impressions of northern Africa by Hortense Ferne, and of New York across Central Park Lake by Agnes B. Fernbach.

The quaint drawing of an old stained glass window shines through "The Adoration of the Virgin," a print by Nicola D'Ascenzo, while the active silhouette of lobster fishermen, or the rhythm of two salts emptying a fish bucket lends vitality to the prints by Gifford Beal.

Familiar prints of game birds come rom Frank Benson and Richard E. Bishop, while Pop Hart stands out as the satirist supreme, and as the art experimenter in his "Dias de Fiesta," which he carefully labels "not a lithograph" and in his "Commuter," in which the huddled and wind-blown figure of a man strives against the diagonal slash of rain, trudging beside a car track innocent of vehicle.

The society gives no prizes, but each year presents an etching to its growing list of patrons. The etching chosen this year is "Black Bottom," and impression of Negro life on a southern plantation, by H. Devitt Welsh.

D. G.

Grafly Memorial Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — The comprehensive memorial exhibition of the work of Charles Grafly, sculptor, opened with the one hundred twenty-fifth annual exhibition of oils and sculpture in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Jan. 25.

For the first time the work of this noted American artist has been gathered together, and here may be found not a complete but at least a representative collection of figure studies, portrait busts, reliefs, imaginative compositions, and a few of the many quick line drawings from the nude that marked Grafly as a master draftsman as well as one of the country's foremost sculptors.

The feature of the showing is the working model for the Meade Memorial, the full-size of which, carved in stone, was unveiled two years ago as the gift of the State of Pennsylvania to the national capital.

Chronologically the work shown dates back to Grafly's first Salon mention in 1890 when his head of Dædalus was thus honored, and touches early sketch groups made as atelier compositions in the Julian Academy, Paris, from 1889 to 1892. These pieces include the "Æneus Group," the "Sisyphus," and lead on to the group of symbolic compositions on which Grafly won his reputation both in America and in Europe. These compositions, "Generation to Generation," "In Much Wisdom," and "Symbol of Life" with the somewhat earlier "Vulture of War," executed in Paris, mark the gradual change in the sculptor's work, and the progress of his technical ability from the student days to a rounded and picturesque maturity.

In 1905 the first of the long series of notable portrait busts made their appearance, the "Portrait of My Mother," and "Portrait of My Wife." Grafly's mastery of the bust was one of his supreme achievements, and leaves in addition to the numerous portrait commissions a remarkable series devoted to fellow artists, and including busts of Joseph De Camp, Thomas P. Anshutz—a portrait modeled from memory—William M. Paxton, Edwin S. Clymer, W. Elmer Schofield, Edward W. Redfield, Childe Hassam, Paul Bartlett, the sculptor; George Harding, illustrator and mural painter; Frank Duveneck, and Hugh H. Breckenridge.

Another interesting feature is the inclusion of plaster models for "The Fountain of Man" executed for the Pan-American Exposition, and long since destroyed; the preliminary [illegible] the Electricity Group for the St. Louis World's Fair, and the small-scale working models for the Pioneer Mother Monument that became a feature of the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915. Grafly, who won a medal at the Columbian Exposition of 1893, is thus revealed as a participant in virtually all the American expositions from that time through the Sesquicentennial of 1926.

To the student there will be much food for thought in the group of preliminary models for the Meade Memorial. Only a few of the many early designs for this ambitious work are shown, yet they demonstrate the long labor and the many ideas that precede the completed work.

The exhibition reveals Grafly for the first time in his full stature as an artist, and not solely as the creator of masterly portraits. He was, during his lifetime, too busy with the execution of larger works to give much thought to their public exhibition, and, in consequence, has been known more for his ability as a portraitist than for his equally well-rounded and significant accomplishment as a sculptor of heroic memorials, and of the human figure.

D. G.

Painter of Mountains and Sea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — Mary Butler, painter of mountains and the sea, and president of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, is holding a one-man exhibition of recent work at the Plastic Club.

Miss Butler finds her greatest pleasure in the rugged moods and aspects of nature, and often paints for hours in rain and wind to achieve a direct impression. Seldom does she work more than once on any one canvas.

Her present exhibition includes impressions of the Norwegian mountains, of the Canadian Rockies, and rock and water studies found variously in Maine and along the California coast.

It is especially interesting to note the color changes in the Norwegian series, starting with the early summer season when greens are tender, passing through the richly vibrant and luxurious greens of the midsummer to the late season when snow comes to the mountain crags and throws the depth of purple and blue shadows on the erstwhile lush green mountain sides.

The exhibition is varied with several flower compositions, a few garden studies and two canvases devoted to California missions.

A German Minority Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—"Fly: Red Eagle From the Tyrol!" is the title of a new drama by Fred A. Angermayer, which had its premiere at Bremen some weeks ago, and which has now reachde the Berlin stage via the Lessing Theater.

The author, an Austrian who comes from the district of which he writes, declares that this play is not really a "political play," but an acknowledgment of the sufferings of his own people. He refers to those Austrians who found themselves after the war thrust out of their native land, and gradually subjected to Italianization.

But the play hardly mentions the Italians. Not one Italian soldier is brought on to the stage. And the action takes place, not in the district, but on the Austrian side of the frontier in the Tyrol.

Angermayer, who used to be an expressionist, writing plays of intellectual content, has returned to the naturalistic style of pre-war days. Three short acts and a few figures make a curiously unconvincing drama. It is not enough to let characters talk about oppression. The spectator must have evidence before his eyes. This is the great weakness of the play. It is far too melodramatic and too much of its action is based on happenings which are not of general application.

The heroine, a woman of 76, who lives in an inn on the Brenner Pass with her stout son and his son, her grandchild, one of the leaders of the native nationalists, has some Italian blood in her veins. The play hangs on her final allegiance to the land where she has always lived, the Tyrol. Nationalism is based on the possession of land, the author seems to say, and not on inheritance of culture.

The Theater Guild of New York is to present Turgenev's "A Month in the Country" this spring, with Mme. Nazimova in the cast.

Donald Brian is to resume the part of Prince Danilo in "The Merry Widow," which he first played in 1907.

Shaw's "The Apple Cart" is to be played in both the English and French versions in Paris.

Otis Skinner will appear in "Kismet" as his first talking picture. He did this in the silent films some years ago.

WHERE EAST MEETS WEST

At Left—A Chinese Jade Tube (c. 1200 to 1000 B. C.), in Eumorfopoulos Collection, London. At Right—Maya Marble Vase (c. 200 B. C. to 400 A. D.) From British Honduras, in University Museum, Philadelphia. Note the Similarity in the Patterns of These Products of Two Ancient Civilizations.

Notable Volumes on Chinese Art

By FRANK RUTTER

History of Early Chinese Art, by Osvald Sirén. Volume 1, The Pre-Historic & Pre-Han Periods. Vol. 2, From the Beginning of the Han Period to the End of the Six Dynasties. London: Ernest Benn. 79s. each. To be completed in Four Volumes, £12,12s. the Set.

IT IS hoped that publication of the four volumes of Professor Sirén's long-awaited history of early Chinese art will be completed by April next. Meanwhile, the first two volumes, to hand, are of such a quality that it is safe to predict that those who begin them will regard with impatience the prospect of waiting two months for the next volume.

The situation with regard to the material for his history is summed up by the professor in the first few pages. The continuity of Chinese civilization is reflected in its art and its antiquity is greater than that of any other living civilization. The origins of both art and civilization are lost in obscurity. Archæological research, especially in the recent past, has thrown a feeble ray of light into that darkness, but since it has not been possible to carry on research work systematically—that is, to penetrate for that purpose into the remoter parts of the country or to comb the deeper levels of the soil, such material as is available, and there is a bewildering mass of it, cannot be regarded as the basis for any complete history of Chinese art.

All that can be done at this stage of our knowledge is to clarify certain characteristic groups out of the mass and study them with the aim of discovering in them how the general style of Chinese art developed.

Likely to Become Standard Work

The results of the professor's own observations, made during his travels in the East and while studying European and American collections, added to the body of knowledge already available, have been summarized by him in the case of the Prehistoric and Pre-Han periods, in some 70 pages of print. The simplified outlines (to make use of his own term for this condensed account) thus presented, are remarkably clear-cut and easy to grasp. For all the writer's erudition and the opportunity his subject gives for overloading the text with technicalities and specialists' jargon, they are also easy to read. As well as providing scholars and connoisseurs with a valuable book of reference, this work makes the study of this fascinating art more possible for the interested layman than other authoritative treatises on the subject with which we have met. This history, indeed, is likely to become the standard work on the subject and to remain so until such time as our knowledge of it has been considerably augmented.

The Pre-Historic, Yin, Chou, Ch'u and Ch'in periods—approximately 2000 to 200 B. C.—are dealt with illuminatingly in the volume under review.

Of particular interest is an excursus appended to the chapter on the Yin period on the chief decorative motives which are found running through early Chinese art. The origin and significance of these well-known motives, which make their appearance on the earliest bone and bronze objects and reach a fuller development on the ritual bronzes of the Chou dynasty, the chief of which are the lei-wen or thunder-cloud pattern, the Ch'an-wen or cicada motif, the many varieties of the K'uei monster and the t'ao t'ie head are discussed, and the author's interpretations of their meanings and those of other authorities set forth concisely. That these persistently recurring patterns symbolized cosmic forces to the early Chinese is not disputed by anyone nowadays.

Resemblance to Mexican Motifs

The remarkable resemblance between the t'ao t'ie head motif and certain animal-like and demonic heads found in early Mexican and Central American art is stressed by Professor Sirén and convincingly illustrated by a plate of reproductions showing specimens of early Chinese art placed side by side with antique carvings from Guatemala and British Honduras.

The different types of the ritual bronzes are exhaustively dealt with (the text of this chapter is copiously illustrated by drawings) and this essay, together with an excursus on the execution and material of the Chou bronzes, some pages of introductory historical remarks and a chapter on jade make the section on the Chou period most fascinating reading. The first volume is provided with 108 collotype plates, which illustrate between them what must amount to close on double that number of bronze pottery, jade, ivory, etc., objects, the majority of which are the finest known specimens of their kind in any collection.

In his second volume Dr. Sirén takes up his tale at the beginning of the Han period (206 B. C.) and carries it on to the end of the "Six Dynasties" (618 A. D.). Again he shows masterly skill in collating the existing evidence and present his readers with what is likely to be the last word on the subject for several years to come. His scholarly but always lucidly written text is again embellished with a wealth of illustrations of the finest examples of the periods dealt with, and these reproductions have the polished perfection we have come to expect in all illustrated books from the House of Benn.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is now two years since the British Cinematograph Film Act came into force, but it is not yet possible to form a fair judgment of results. The object of the bill was to encourage the British film industry by insisting that a certain percentage of all films shown in the United Kingdom should be British made. After a good start, the appearance of the talkies caused a grave setback. Many new films completed and in preparation had to be scrapped, and producers found it difficult to keep up the necessary quota. Now, however, there is a more stable market for silent films, some of which can now be taken down from the shelf, while an increasing number of British talking films have been released, or are in active preparation. Some of these notably "Blackmail" and "Under the Greenwood Tree" have already attained world-wide success, and both "Atlantic" and "Juno and the Paycock" bid fair to do the same.

Two new films have recently been privately shown in London. One is long and silent, the other short and talkie. Of the two, the former is much the better. Entitled "Unto Each Other," and written and directed by A. E. Coleby, for the Cinema Exclusives Company, it is a somewhat hackneyed type of story, relieved, however, from the utterly commonplace by a welcome absence of sentimentality, and also by excellent technique, photography and direction. The scenes are laid during the world war and the following coal strike, portraying the victories and vicissitudes of Jim Webber, a miner, and Harry Graham, the son of a mine owner; the object of the situation obviously being to show that one man is as good as another, whatever his class. During the war Graham saves the life of Webber, who is in a tight corner. During the strike, Webber saves Graham, who is on the brink of a deeper pit than any to be found in No Man's Land. As a rule, the saying that "Jack is as good as his master" implies that he is a bit better, and such propaganda is not altogether lacking in this film. But on the whole it is decidedly good, especially those scenes deep down the coal mine, during the flooding after an explosion.

The other film, a short talkie, presented at the Alhambra, and made upon Burns's poem, "Tam o' Shanter," misses a fine opportunity. The presentation showed a sad lack of imagination, and the method of production was ineffective.

The scene opens in a Scottish inn parlor where a few cronies are gathered together listening to one of their number reciting Burns's poem. During the recitation we are shown glimpses from the story, but these are few and far between and poorly done; and, for every fitful gleam of "Tam o' Shanter" we have too long an interlude in the inn parlor. This becomes as monotonous as the voice and methods of the reciter, who speaks far too quickly. Most of what he says will be missed by those unaccustomed to Scottish dialect, who will surely form the bulk of his audiences.

C. F. A.

The Chicago Artists' Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE Chicago Artists' Show opened Jan. 30, with the galleries packed with friends, as usual. Local critics, anxious to compare it with the preceding all-American show, found it as different as well could be. In the former show the jury had gone very modern, showing slight patience with anything of a conservative nature, and in this exhibition the tables have been fairly turned. There are few "modern" pictures shown that are very creditable, though it is to be supposed that good modern pictures were submitted: hence one feels either that the jury was out of sympathy with nonconservative work, or else did not understand it.

The swinging of juries to extremes (and no jury seems to be an exception) represents to the public what one group or the other conceives to be its field, but art as a whole does not get a fair chance and I, for one, am thoroughly out of patience with the system of juries. I think that all the shows at the Art Institute, or anywhere else, would be far better if an intelligent, broad-minded person chose them and took entire responsibility. There are such persons, and they can easily be found.

Good Technical Average

The show displays a good average of technical performance, if by that one means the ability to place objects well upon a canvas and to put paint in the right place in a reasonable sense of color relationship. In other words, there is little of an amateurish nature about the show. Almost all the painters represented know how to paint, which is the equivalent of saying of an orator that he has a large vocabulary, arranges his facts in orderly fashion and makes no grammatical errors. As to whether or not this orator can hold his audience spellbound is an entirely different matter. The same can be said of all exhibitions of painting, and this is no exception.

There is, then, a considerable number of the canvases of which one may truly say that they are lacking in interest. Most of the pictures are pleasant in color; they are fairly well drawn; the composition is above reproach; but there is in them not a spark of what the poets call "the divine fire." They seem to have been painted merely because the painters liked to paint pictures; it is only the exceptional canvas that makes you feel that its painter worked at a white heat.

Among the so-called modern group there is apparent a lack of technical proficiency which is not seen among the conservative group. This seems to have led to certain bizarre technical experiments, which appear to have been devised to conceal inept craftsmanship. This emphasizes the necessity for the artist's having something to say that is truly worth while. To return to the simile of the orator, we have all known of speakers who were truly great in spite of infelicities of diction. The artist who is too easily satisfied, who sets himself too simple tasks, finally becomes smug and self-sufficient.

The Logan Prizes

A number of prizes are always given at the Chicago Artists' Exhibition. A purchase prize of $750, carrying with it the Logan Medal went to a recent graduate of the Institute School, Davenport Griffin, for "Sleep." It is low in tone, harmonious in color and restful in all its lines. The same artist also has two other worth-while pictures, "Harmony" and "Yarville Bay."

The Logan prize of $500 went to Marshall D. Smith for "West Van Buren Street." It is entirely in dark, rich, transparent colors, the blackened sides of old buildings covered in fine pattern with bill posters. Here one feels a real beauty of color. The Fine Arts Building Purchase Prize was divided equally between Charles Edward Mullin, for his somewhat humorous "Suburban Garden," and Cornelia Bliss Taylor, for "Yellow Symphony," a flower piece agreeable in color but very slight in treatment.

Roy H. Collins received the Brower $300 prize for "Mother and Child," a well painted picture of a sweet faced, flaxen haired young woman nursing a small baby. The color arrangement is very simple and fine. The John C. Shaffer prize of $300 went to Ruth Sherwood for a bas-relief portrait of Dean Shailer Mathews.

"The Constable," by Thomas Witten Jr., received the Joseph N. Eisendrath prize of $200; though it seemed to this writer that his large "Maid of Palasca" was one of the best pictures in the show, and a superior performance. William S. Schwartz, for a portrait of a jolly, troll-like little man leaning against a clay bust in a sculptor's studio, called "Glicenstein," was awarded the John C. Shaffer $200 prize. Louis Grell's large canvas, "Destiny," received the Harry A. Frank prize of $150.

The Municipal Art League Prize of $100 for portraiture went to Ernest S. Klempner for an outdoor "Mother and Child." The Clyde M. Carr Prize, the Chicago Woman's Aid Prize, and the Englewood Woman's Club Prize, each of $100, went respectively to John J. Gavencky ("After the Snowstorm"), Leonore Smith Jerrems ("Piano Top"), and Walter B. Adams ("Portrait of a Young Lady"). An unusual "Still Life" by Gregory Prusheck, painted almost entirely in blue, received the Robert Rice Jenkins Prize of $50.

Among the canvases worthy of favorable mention are a handsome "Still Life" in clear grays and quiet browns by George Oberteuffer, and a very sensitive portrait study of a young girl called "The Red Dress," by his talented wife. This last is painted almost entirely in two colors, of which the flesh and the background compose one, and the dress of brilliant red the other. Mrs. Oberteuffer is gifted, and always has something worth while to say.

Pauline Palmer has an unusually good study of a young girl in old-fashioned costume seated between two bright windows in an old-fashioned room; Leopold Seyffert has a stunning portrait of Dr. Cary, full of character, and lacking the too obvious suavity of handling that sometimes disturbs us. Paul Trebilcock has a beautifully painted small portrait head of his wife.

Gaylord Wilkinson has a good canvas of a dejected little Negro sitting on a box. Eva Watson Schütze has a well-painted flower piece. Archibald John Motley Jr. has an interesting portrait of a faded, gentle little Negro sitting by a table, and called "Uncle Bob." Edmund Giesbert has a large "Girl in Red," well constructed and bold in color.

Curt T. H. Drewes has a very attractive portrait, originally and simply posed, and directly and simply painted. Helga Haugan Dean has a handsome canvas in warm yellows and greens called "Above the City," which shows a girl reading before a window through which appear the tops of high buildings. Maurice Bardin has a delightful rabbit carved out of mahogany with great simplicity of style.

Albin Polasek shows a bronze bust of "General Foreman," and Sylvia Shaw Judson a good figure study. A beautiful little figure, full of motion, is Emory P. Seidel's tiny bronze dancer, called "Rhythm."

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Exuberant Color Studies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE—In the South Gallery of the Seattle Art Institute is showing an exhibition of oils and water colors by Elizabeth Cooper. Mrs. Cooper's work is uniformly vivid in color and strong in pattern, possibly too much so to create a distinctly unified ensemble when hung in close proximity on three adjoining walls of this small gallery; but individually each of the 21 pictures shown is a gem in color harmony and in most cases thoughtfully organized.

Color is undeniably the predominating note in these pictures and one can imagine any one of them acting as the focal point in an interior decorator's scheme; the keynote to a living room.

The oils show the modern trend in their synthetic structure, being carefully planned in line, perspective and in spacial intervals. One of the finest of these, a bouquet of zinnias and snapdragons with pears arranged on a light foreground drapery makes a center for the main wall of the gallery and shows the artist's latest work at its best. An orange pink zinnia and well related but less brilliant flowers form the central group, drapery in cool light gray violets and related colors keep a subordinate place and mark a distinct distance for the background, while the grayed yellow-green and grayed yellow-orange in the pears in the foreground lead the eye in to the composition, but again keep a subservient part to the main flower group.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Music in the Future

By BASIL MAINE

II

London

THERE can be no doubt that the virtuoso, as we have hitherto known him, and mechanized music, as we are beginning to know it, cannot exist side by side. Yet we must admit that the invasion of mechanized music is inevitable. It is better to take full advantage of the advancing tide than to sink ignominiously. The virtuoso of old must eventually be defeated. He will have had his two centuries or so and will cease to be of any consequence.

But it is equally certain that, in his stead, a new type of virtuoso will be evolved, a type that will adapt itself to the new conditions. For already it has become manifest that the conditions of performance in a radiocasting or gramophone studio are widely different from those of a concert hall performance. Not only is the absence of an audience an important factor, but the technique itself must of necessity be reorganized. There are numerous examples of performers who have achieved a high place as recorders or radiocasters and yet have failed lamentably when faced with an audience; and there are examples of concert singers who are impotent before a microphone.

The technique of the reproducing singer or player must be based upon intimacy. He must reckon not with a standardized audience, but a capricious individual, and then must discover the best way of communicating himself to that individual. If anything, his technique must be a finer development than that of the concert performer, in the first place because his individualized audience will be able to bring microscopic attention to bear upon his performance and will be untouched by the subtle influences of a surrounding crowd; in the second place because the impetus of his performance must be derived entirely from his own enthusiasm for the work in hand, and in the third place because between him and his audience a great gulf is fixed, and his immediate concern must be to bridge that gulf.

It is clear, then, that a new type of virtuoso will be produced, and one that to a large extent will make the old kind unnecessary. One is not being recklessly prophetic in asserting that within the next 10 or 15 years music critics will be relieved of the greater part of their duties, so far as concert attendance is concerned. That is to say, the pernicious habit of recital-giving will have been broken. Singers and players will no longer be willing to pay a night's rental of a concert hall merely to be able to career through the country with a sheaf of press cuttings. The game will not be worth the candle, especially since concert engagements, whether in capitals or in the provinces, will certainly decrease in number. It is conceivable that orchestral societies, by following the example of the banking world, may prolong their life by a process of amalgamation; but the process implies fewer (even if better) concerts, and therefore fewer engagements for soloists. (At the moment, in London, the various orchestras are attempting to prolong their life by drastic reorganization and by forbidding the deputy system. But, sooner or later, amalgamation is bound to take place.)

Now, we cannot expect the great newspapers to remain unaware of these changing conditions. Editors, generally, have always been reluctant to admit music to the sanctuary of their columns, and those who have done so naturally look for a substantial return in the way of advertisements. As soon as there is the slightest sign of a falling-off in these, it is certain that there will be a corresponding decrease in the space allotted to music making. The problems of newspaper make-up are never wholly solved. They recur daily. The word "Space" is engraved on the heart of every editor. He must be assured not only that each square inch is profitably occupied, but that it is read by a sufficiently large or powerful section of his public. Whenever he detects (and there are sure ways of doing so) that a given feature is becoming less interesting to his readers, he either reforms the feature or drops it altogether. The latter course is the more common.

How many people trouble to read the criticisms of recitals? They are probably confined to those immediately interested in the recitalist, those who follow a given critic, either out of a pathetic idolatry or to entangle him in his speech, and a handful of people who are carrying out some strange project, such as compiling a diary of musical wisdom, or counting the number of times that Beethoven's Fifth Symphony was performed between Sept. 1, 1929, and Jan. 31, 1930. These groups together form a very small percentage even of what is known as the musical public, and it is clear that future conditions of performance will favor not an increase but rather a considerable decrease in the numbers. As surely as atmospheric pressure is registered by a barometer, this decrease will be registered in the editorial offices. Space will then be readjusted and concert notices will be rejected as superfluous matter.

Under these circumstances, the critic will rarely need to travel in order to find the pretext for his labors. Without moving from the privacy of his own study from one year's end to another, he will yet be able to keep abreast with the activities of the musical world. Nothing of importance need escape him. Moreover, since he will no longer be enjoined to supply criticism fire-new from the mint of his immediate experience—since there will be no further need for him to form a definite opinion of a work at first hearing and within five minutes of his having received merely an impression thereof—there is every reason to suppose that music criticism will be of a less ephemeral order than it is at present.

Indeed, we may then expect music critics to enter into the inheritance which awaits them, and to be more worthy of the art they seek to expound.

Georgesco in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

GEORGES GEORGESCO has just passed through Paris, and paused a few hours at the Salle Pleyel to conduct the Paris Symphony Orchestra on two occasions. The sympathetic Rumanian conductor obtained considerable success. After his performance of the "Domestic" Symphony of Richard Strauss, this success took on the proportions of a triumph. Regular concertgoers had not heard such acclamations for a long time.

It is not surprising. Georgesco is a conductor whose dynamism is exercised not only in the direction of the instrumenalists. His influence radiates round his platform as a sound wave diffuses itself in the air. All the hall gathers in the influx. Few men exert such a direct and such a strong effect upon a collection of performers or listeners. Under his stick, the Paris Symphony Orchestra produced an unaccustomed sound. The bows had a extraordinary bite, vigor and elasticity. The Concerto Grosso in D minor of Handel sounded in an absolutely new way, with entirely individual accents that made it irresistible. And the "Domestic" Symphony was a positive feast for gourmets of orchestration.

Two novelties in his programs: a "Ring" by his compatriot, P. Lazar, and a "Ronde Burlesque" of Florent Schmitt. Two sensitive and vital works, like the man who revealed them. P. Lazar is one of these semi-Orientals whose ear is always inclined toward the Occident. An obsession with Stravinsky and Honegger appears in his æsthetic, which seems more systematic and voluntary than really spontaneous. His "Ring" should have a place in the musical illustrations of modern sport beside the "Gugby."

As to the "Ronde Burlesque" of Florent Schmitt, it is a kaleidoscope of turbulent rhythms, lashed by a merciless will that leaves no rest for the instruments. The burlesque indeed assumes in it a terrifying aspect. Here the timbers grate, jeer and whistle with a kind of fantastic fury. But this phantasmagoria has such an accent of profound vitality and such vigorous musical resources that the public immediately greeted it with a warm demonstration of enthusiasm.

Georgesco presented it with magnificent authority and Schmitt owes part of his success to the mastery of a conductor of high rank whom I am happy to acknowledge and congratulate once more for the eminent services that he renders not only to the music of his country, but to that of the whole world.

Ibert's "Angélique"

The brilliant success of "Angélique" marked out Jacques Ibert for the attention of those who wish to restore in the French lyrical ideal a little of that joyful serenity it has been so lacking in since poniards and pistols have reigned supreme at the Sal le Favart. It is therefore quite natural that he should have been thought of to treat a gay subject, and no less natural that the two librettists of the "Poirier de Misère" should have been asked to undertake the task of making a humorous poem from the legendary adventures of the good king Yvetot.

Dressed in his traditional cotton bonnet under his crown, the Norman monarch in turn meets with the ingratitude and the gratitude of his subjects. He learns about human vagaries and consoles himself philosophically by marrying a simple servant, the tender Jeanneton, whose devotion and loving fidelity reconcile him to existence.

Surrounded by impossible puppets and in décors amusingly distorted like those of a Punch and Judy theater for big children, this character of folklore appears before us here as a living color-print rather than as humanity. The whole work is moreover an animated picture of Epinal.

Between ourselves, I had not the impression that they were right in inviting a musician like Jacques Ibert to drive away melancholy for us. His fine, distinguished talent attains humor only by technical means. Observe his declamation: it obeys ideas of a much more symphonic than lyric humor. It is on a sort of "Scherzo" of pure music in which the rhythm possesses a strict independence that he places his prosody as well as he can. It is to a purely melodic logic that the word must bend; which is, from the theatrical point of view, a manifest error. The word should, in spite of everything, be, on the stage, the veritable source of the comic effect. All the rhythmic ingenuities developed according to the rhetoric of the concert cannot make up this deficiency.

Delicacy of Touch

On the contrary, every time that Jacques Ibert had, as in the third act, the opportunity of using his qualities of poetry, tenderness and picturesque elegance, he showed himself superb. The delicacy of touch with which he treated the love scene is the affirmation of his true character. Elsewhere, he proved in the ensembles, which are always admirably successful, the sureness of his technique and the ability of his orchestral handling.

The part of the King was confided to Musy, who was excellent in it. Emma Luart played up to him with much grace, particularly in the second part of the work. Bourdin always conscientious, made himself an illusive figure, with a face that seemed to have come out of a picture by Jean Weber. Although they overdid an easy truculence in their make-up. MM. Oger, Baldous, Herent, Payen, Nequecaur and other Normans of fantasy did their best to give vitality to this more literary than lyrical adventure. And there is only praise to give to Mmes. Calvert, Duverney, Lebard, Quenet and to the joyful gossips in lace headdresses who perform evolutions in the rustic court of King Jeannot.

Albert Wolff with his customary authority brought out the musical qualities of this score, which one must rejoice to see included in the repertory of the Opéra-Comique.

Fred Stone in 'Ripples'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

WHEN Fred Stone, propelled by a fractious horse, tumbles out of the Rip Van Winkle barn into a bed of tulips some night early in the week of Feb. 10 at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York, the show will stop and stay stopped for some time. That seems certain, judging from the cordial welcome he received at a preliminary performance in Newark one evening recently.

Appearing with Fred in "Ripples" are Mrs. Stone and two of their daughters, Dorothy and Paula. This is Paula's first year on the stage, and yet it might be her tenth, so poised is she in her comedy scenes and her dancing. She and Dorothy have a sister team dancing turn that quite melts the audience. That Dorothy is maturing as an actress is evident in her duet, "Anything May Happen," with Charles Collins, when she manifests a new variety of responses to change of mood in a dramatic scene.

When Fred, Dorothy and Paula appear together in their two tap dances—the first accompanied only by the synchronized click of their heels and toes, and the second done on crutches to the tune of "Turkey in the Straw"—the fun runs high. Here the audience sees Fred and two echoes, Dorothy giving a gentle travesty of her father and Paula translating all his lively movements into flowing grace.

Mrs. Stone carries off with a fine stage manner her part of the rich Mrs. Willoughby, who is justly annoyed that Rips helps himself to the product of her kitchen garden when he wishes a meal. Useless for him to ma[illegible] he is great-great-great[illegible] Rip Van Winkle, and [illegible] inheritance the [illegible] mountain country. To see Mrs. Stone trying to be "snooty" with Fred is one of the minor joys of this entertainment. At the end he pays back all the indignities she has heaped upon him by giving her a prodigious salute, à la John Gilbert of the films, only more so. And so the curtain descends to a great gust of the spectators' laughter.

No Fred Stone show would forget the children. They will chortle when he paints a comic face on top of the gardener's bald head as he bends over his tulips. They will shout when he hides in a rain barrel, and walks off in it, apparently with legs that have grown 10 feet long. They will scream when he joins the little folk in the mountain at bowls, sends the ball down the alley and misses, but with such force behind his shot that the ball goes up a little hill, curves round and comes rumbling back through a gully, knocking all 10 pins flat! Grownups may keep from laughing at these incidents if they can.

Children and their elders alike will applaud the ballet of Mary Read's Tiller girls in a glade that is all fiery tints of autumn. In their yellow and red draperies they seem like wreaths of flame as they dance with russet leaves falling around them. Again and again do these Tiller girls perform, always flashing and supple in their movements, with never a trace of the frozen smiles of some dancing groups we have seen, seeming at their gayest when on tiptoe. Many other dancers are also in the company, all fitting pleasantly into the picture. A Colonial ball with its picturesque costumes brings the first act to a close, and a dancing party at Mrs. Willoughby's mansion concludes the entertainment. The piece is one long succession of handsome stage pictures made up of settings by Joseph Urban and costumes by Charles Le Maire.

The music, by Oscar Levant and Albert Sirmay, is serviceable, and often accents pleasantly the mood of a song. The Broadway note of humor has not altogether been neglected by the author of the book, William Anthony McGuire, for he brings in a character, played with point and wit by Andrew Tombes, who has been married so often he can't recall, on the instant, the name of his current wife. Eddie Foy Jr. adds to the fun as a state trooper who is still a little boy to his mother.

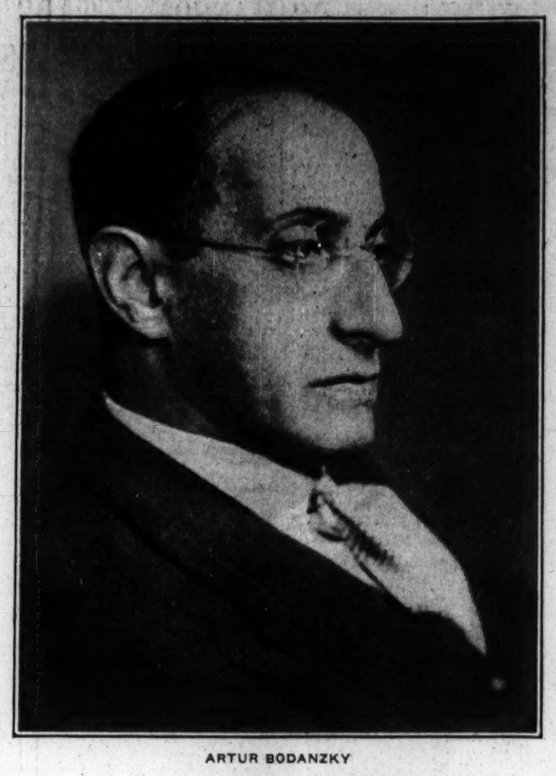
E. C. S.

'Glückliche Hand' and 'Sacre' to Be Staged in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Schönberg's opera, "Die Glückliche Hand," will be produced for the first time in the United States under the auspices of the League of Composers and the Philadelphia Orchestral Association, the representation to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, Leopold Stokowski directing the music, on April 22. On the bill with "Die Glücklishe Hand" is announced Stravinsky's ballet, "Le Sacre du Printemps," Leonide Massine directing the dances and Mr. Stokowski conducting.

For the Schönberg opera, the stage settings will be designed by Robert Edmund Jones and the production will be directed by Reuben Mamoulian; the solo baritone rôle will be interpreted by Ivan Ivanzoff, and the parts for three mimes will be taken by Olin Howland, Doris Humphreys and Charles Weidman. For the Stravinsky ballet, Nicholas Roerich is scenic designer, and Martha Graham is principal dancer. Named in the call as taking the extraordinary instrumental responsibilities of the occasion, is the Philadelphia Orchestra.



ARTUR BODANZKY

A Captain of Musical Industry

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

PRODUCTION in quantity could hardly be better illustrated in the doings of anybody than it is in those of a musical director here, Artur Bodanzky by name. In number of operas, choral works and miscellaneous vocal and orchestral pieces presented before the public, Mr. Bodanzky must come near to holding, for this season, the international record. Men in Europe could no doubt be mentioned who will have done as many hours of conducting as he when the winter's story is told; but few, surely, will have led the recitation of so many pages of scoring as he. Few will have guided the performance and governed the interpretation of voices and instruments through any such sum of measures and total of notes as he.

Bodanzky; I first met him when he was newly arrived in America, a mature man of that youthful appearance characteristic, in my observation, of Viennese musicians. Mahler had the alert sort of look that I mean; and a sculptor wants a sharp chisel, too, for reproducing it. Another man, Oscar Straus, the light opera composer, now on a visit in the United States, seems to me, judging by a momentary meeting with him, to possess this enchanting, though everything opposite of rotund and merely jolly, type of countenance. What pleased me about Bodanzky in the beginning was his treatment of German music in representations of the Metropolitan Opera Company of which he had charge. His methods impressed me as a reform and an improvement that common sense and modern taste alike demanded. Before his coming, Wagner at the Metropolitan sounded to me a good part of the time like unrestrained blare on one side of the footlights and immoderate shout on the other. Upon his taking hold, however, matters changed. The sonority of the playing became reasonably free of noise, and the tone of the singing had less the effect of being forced.

"Fidelio"

Once you make a musical reputation in New York, you cannot lose it. You cannot even throw it away. So in the case of Bodanzky. From the outset he was liked, and he has held the regard of the public right along since—can it be that, 1915 is the year? In particular, he has kept in favor with those persons to whom music is German music; and they form a numerous and influential aggregation, not altogether men and women German by race, either.

Listeners of this sort evidently like music in quantity. At any rate, they are the ones that have called forth Bodanzky's enormous production, if that word of big and massive meanings may be applied to the activity of someone who merely moves a stick about in the air. And what has Bodanzky done that signifies so many thousand beats of the baton, and so many million, I suppose, breves, minims, crotchets, quavers, semiquavers, demi-semi . . .?

Leave the addition to the chroniclers who next April will tabulate the year's accomplishments of the Metropolitan Opera Company and those, too, of the Society of the Friends of Music. To mention one work, performance of which under his direction I lately attended at the Metropolitan—Beethoven's "Fidelio." It was Bodanzky of 15 years ago returned. The orchestra was made to stay in its place, the kettle drum and whatever else can offend. The soprano, Mme. Ohms, could take the heavy task of the title-rôle lightly. Here was grand opera of the grandest carried through with the ease of an evening of opéra-comique. And to remark upon the "Leonora" overture, No. 3, played between scenes in the second act—whoever says an opera audience cares nothing for music but only wants to hear a voice, utters slander. If any tenor in the company can maintain a hush in the house such as Bodanzky did for that 10 minutes, I should like to know who he is.

Friends of Music

The Society of the Friends of Music; what Bodanzky has accomplished under its auspices at the Mecca Auditorium on Sunday afternoons with the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra and the Friends of Music Chorus, I will not so much as indicate. A group of subscribers that will accept a course in neglected masterworks such as he has given since October surely vouches for the artistic seriousness of this community. On the afternoon of Feb. 2, Handel's "Alexander's Feast" constituted the program. And what a piece of bombast that ode of Dryden, turned into an oratorio text, largely proves! But I'm in process of praising a musician of today, not blaming a poet of long ago. Ethyl Tayden, Louise Lerch, George Meader, and Dudley Marwick sang; and by exception, it was not the regular conductor, but the chorus-master, that led the playing and singing; not Mr. Bodanzky, but Walter Wohllebe, who bade the choristers tell how old Timotheus raised a mortal to the skies and how Cecilia drew an angel down.

'The Humors of the Court'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Arts Theater Club, "The Humours of the Court," comedy in three acts, by Robert Bridges. Producer, Brewster Morgan. The cast:

Frederick	Robert Speaight
Richard	Robert Harris
Tristram	Richard Goolden
Diana	Edith Evans
Laura	Allison Leggatt
Sir Gregory	Graveley Edwards
Sir Nicholas	George Howe
Flora	Elsa Palmer
Dorothy	Ciceley Paget Bowman
Marcella	Joan Brierley
Rose	Dawn Gold

This is a dainty and delicate little comedy—quite a work of art in its little way, to be enjoyed and smiled at, but certainly not thought over. It gives little evidence of being the work of a poet, and none whatever of being that of a dramatist, but is the production of a genuine poetaster, interested in the pattern of bygone drama. It is an amusing story of the romantic intrigues of a minor Italian court in the days when titles and courts went together. It is worked out along obvious and easy lines in the convention of soliloquies, asides, romance and a satisfactory "general-post" ending, where all the characters sink gently back into comfortable niches, convenient to them and their audience.

In short, the play throughout follows the line of least resistance. There is no attempt at creating any sort of realistic illusion. It is mere reproduction; a pretty sampler, worked by one who has mastered an easy cross-stitch, has a dainty taste in and good eye for color and a ready grasp of simple design. The play should be a boon to amateurs, especially the young women's colleges, for the male characters for the most part are handsome young court gallants in the effeminate dress of the time, who could be equally well played by youth or maiden.

The play was given by past and present members of the Oxford University Dramatic Society, now professional actors. The outstanding performance was that of Edith Evans as the heroine, Diana, Countess of Belflor, a high-comedy character of the type Miss Evans plays with consummate ease, delicacy and distinction; and, as Laura, Diana's sister, Alison Leggatt shows herself a worthy pendant to Edith Evans. As Tristram, a typical medieval stage serving man, Richard Goolden played so extremely well that he runs the risk of being cast for nothing else. As the two young heroes, Robert Speaight and Robert Harris played easily and gracefully, while the latter also sang decidedly well; and the remaining characters were in competent hands. Indeed, the play was admirably cast throughout and given every chance, once more proving that literary and poetic distinction, however great, does not necessarily argue dramatic ability, of which there is here very little evidence. On the other hand, there is no direct proof of dramatic disability—which is something, when a literary poet tries his hand at playwriting.

C. F. A.

'The Shot,' a Soviet Drama

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

"THE SHOT," a drama in rhymed verse by the young Communist poet, A. Bezimensky, treats of the factory which today is to such an extent the social center of Soviet life. The play ranks as one of the most successful and interesting exhibitions of the stagecraft of Vsevolod Meyerhold, in whose theater it is presented. When Bezimensky's couplets grow tedious or the theme itself wears a little threadbare, Meyerhold is always at hand with some new stunt to revive the flagging interest of the audience and hold it unabated until the end.

The play is based on the effort of a "shock brigade" of young workers in a street car station to improve productively and hasten the repair of damaged cars. They encounter opposition on the part of the manager of the station who is himself conspiring against the success of the enterprise; from the bureaucratic secretary of the local party branch, and from some of the workers who resent the effort of the shock brigade to spur them on to higher standards of output. There are scenes of treachery and discouragement; but ultimately the will to victory of the shock brigade prevails, and the play ends with groups of young and old workers competing to render the best service to the station.

It is a question whether by itself a play which is so essentially impersonal, building itself round groups and types, rather than about individuals, could hold the spectator's attention during the three or four hours which are required for its presentation. But Meyerhold comes gallantly to the author's rescue with a whole bag of his unconventional theatrical tricks. Necessary explanations are conveyed by the short and simple device of flashing captions on a motion picture screen. When the shock brigade becomes an issue of struggle for the whole plant and the workers range themselves with it or against it loudspeakers emphasize the point by thundering "For" and "Against."

One striking mechanical scene is labeled "The Conveyor of Mismanagement." On a platform which rolls across the front of the stage one sees the manager of the plant blaming the engineer for some defect, the engineer censuring his assistant, the assistant passing on the reproof to a foreman, the foreman reproaching a worker. Very interesting is the accompaniment to the monologue of the manager after he has been exposed, when showers of paper descend to symbolize the realm of paper rules and decrees in which he has been living.

Mei Lan-fang, Chinese actor of feminine rôles, is to appear in New York at the Forty-ninth Street Theater, beginning Feb. 17, in native plays.

"Bitter Sweet" has passed its 100th New York performance.

Dan Jarrett, author of "Salt Water," is to play the part now being acted by Frank Craven.

Old and New in Spain

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

CONCERTS were devoted recently, at Madrid, to the music of Don Emilio Serrano, the eldest of contemporary Spanish composers, and of his pupils; and at Barcelona to the music of Roberto Gerhard, the most advanced representative of the younger generation, who has studied six years under Schönberg and learned much from him.

Don Emilio Serrano is an artist of commanding personality. He is 80 years of age, and his career has been remarkable for its activity. As composer and teacher he has been at work for over half a century, displaying incessant energy, ever straightforward and honest in his work and attitude, unprejudiced, free from scholastic narrowness and from partisanship. Honors of all kind have gone to him. He is, among other things, president of the musical section of the Madrid Academy of Fine Arts. His art, unavoidably, represents the past, but he was always renovating himself in his works, which are endowed with the power inherent in things that have been carried out with sincerity.

Balanced and Eclectic

His preferences lie with operatic music. Most of his operas ("Mithridates," "Doña Juana la Loca," "Irene de Otranto," "Gonzola de Cordola," and "La Maja de Rumbo") were performed at the Royal Theater, Madrid. Among his other works are a symphony, a piano concerto, a tone poem, "Don Quixote's First Expedition"; a string quartet, songs and piano pieces. Most of them have been successfully performed; a few remain unpublished.

His art is balanced and eclectic. But considering that so many of his works were written a long time ago, they lack boldness neither in conception nor in execution. They bear distinct traces of the influence of folk music, not merely imitated but consciously assimilated.

He was for many years a professor of composition at the Madrid Conservatorium; among his pupils were Conrado del Campo, now his successor in this capacity; the conductors Emilio Vega and Ricardo Villa, and the librarian of the Madrid Conservatorium, Julio Gómez.

Among the works performed on the present occasion were the Piano Concerto, the aforementioned tone poem, and the "Canciones del hógar" ("Songs of the herd"). The program included a "Rhapsodia Manchega" by Vega, strongly national in character; a "Rapsodia Asturiana" by Villa; two "Spanish Pictures" by Gómez, and two works less national in character but instinct with Latin clarity: Conrado del Campo's "Divina Comedia" and Francisco Calés's "Poema Helenico."

Roberto Gerhard

Roberto Gerhard stands for the very modern tendency which is coming to its own despite the hostility with which it has to contend. He was born in Catalonia of Swiss parents, and is considered, his partisans tell us, as one of the best endowed among Catalonian composers.

The concert, organized by the Barcelona Chamber Music Association, enabled us to appreciate the fruits of his absorption of Schönberg's theories. His music is typical by virtue of its purely contrapuntal conception and its purely thematic working out which, starting from a single theme, gives rise to the most unexpected architectural forms. The one atonal theme used is altered, broken up, amplified (very much as the Wagnerian "leit-motif") so as to acquire constantly renovated rhythmic and melodic aspects within a tissue of uncompromising dissonance.

All the works performed were new to Barcelona. They were a Concerto for string orchestra; seven "Hai-Kai" for voice, piano, flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon; a Quintet in four movements for flute, oboe, clarinet, trumpet and bassoon; Catalonian folk songs with piano accompaniment and two "Sardanas" set for remarkable combinations in which national instruments were included—the first one for "fluviol" (a kind of fife), two "tiples" and two "tenoras" (a kind of rustic oboe), two horns, trombone, tuba, double-bass and percussion; the second for flute, fluviol, tiple, tenor, saxophone, bassoon, cornet, trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba, double-bass and percussion.

A Singular Art

His art is extremely singular, and can be judged by no standard originating in the study of conservative, or even moderately radical, tendencies. All in it is novel and surprising. But one point is obvious—even in those works which, like the "Canciones" or "Sardanas," originate in folk music: Gerhard deliberately repudiates the Mediterranean and has sworn allegiance to the cloudy northern skies. What he has learned from the north he uses well; his audacious contributions should be heard with respect, and even admired. But the admiration will arise from the consciousness of conquered difficulty, not of positive achievement. Undoubtedly, Gerhard will benefit far more by his knowledge when, adopting an introspective policy, he gives his music a Latin basis in agreement with a temperament which just now is conquered by theory, but which, when it asserts itself victoriously, will give birth to far more beautiful music.

Cyril Maude is considering an offer to appear in talking pictures.

The Theater Guild Studio in New York is to put on a drama of American wild west days, by Philip Barber.

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AMUSEMENTS

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. WIGHTMAN IN TITLE ROUND

Miss Ruth Hall Also Gains Final in U. S. Women's Squash Racquets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., runner-up to Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., 1929 champion, who is not defending, gained the final round of the United States women's squash racquets championship tourney, being held on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, near here, Friday, when she won a three-game match from Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of the home club, another lawn tennis player.

Miss Ruth Hall, a member of the Merion Cricket Club, and sister to J. Gilbert Hall of lawn tennis fame, fought her way to the final round when she defeated Miss Anne Page of Merion in a hard battle of five games. This contest was exciting all the way. Miss Hall had met with a mishap before this match, but played in spite of it and made a good showing. The scores were 11—15, 15—6, 6—15, 15—12, 15—6.

The score of the Mrs. Wightman-Mrs. Madeira match was 15—8, 18—16, 15—6. Only in the second game did Mrs. Madeira catch up to Mrs. Wightman, and then the Brookline player won after the game had gone to deuce.

The winner of the Wightman-Hall final round contest will have her name inscribed on the Sears Cup, donated by Miss Eleonora R. Sears of Boston. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion Cricket Club, 15—8, 18—16, 15—6.

Miss Ruth Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Anne Page, Merion Cricket Club, 11—15, 15—6, 6—15, 15—12, 15—6.

U. S. GIRL SWIMMERS DO WELL IN CANADA

Capture Titles in Three of the Events—New Records

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Three girl swimmers from the United States, Miss Eleanor Holm and Miss Isabel Smith of New York and Miss Jane Fauntz of Chicago, won the titles in the three Canadian championship events for women at the swimming meet here on Friday night at which two Canadian records were broken. There were five championship events on the program and new title holders were crowned in each.

In winning the 100-yard breaststroke a new mark of 1m. 13 2-5s., which was only 2-5s. from her world's mark set last week, Miss Smith defeated Miss Mary Cassen of Toronto, last year's champion, by 10 yards in the 220-yard freestyle event, while Miss Fauntz won the diving easily. The summary:

200-Yard Free-Style, Ladies' (Dominion Championship) — Won by Miss Isabel Smith, Chicago; Miss Mary Casson, Toronto, second; Miss Irene Pirie, Toronto, third. Time—2m. 39 2-5s.

220-Yard Breast Stroke, Men's (Dominion Championship)—Won by J. Angus, Toronto; J. Thompson, Toronto, second; J. Simpson, Ottawa, third. Time—3m. 12 4-5s.

100-Yard Breast Stroke, Ladies' (Dominion Championship)—Won by Miss Eleanor Holm, New York; Miss Fanchon Homar, Chicago, second; Miss Marjorie Linton, Toronto, third. Time—1m. 13 2-5s. (New Canadian record.)

100-Yard Free-Style, Men's (Dominion Championship)—Won by B. Wilson, Toronto; H. Sablin, Toronto, second; E. Parsons, Ottawa, third. Time—59 3-5s.

Ladies' Diving—Won by Miss Jane Fauntz, Chicago; Miss Catharine Brown, New York, second; Miss D. Oglivie, Toronto, third.

ST. JOSEPHS ENTERS LEAGUE

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—Transfers of the Topeka (Kan.) franchise of the Western League to St. Joseph was virtually assured Friday. The club will be operated as another "farm" in the minor league chain of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Tulsa and St. Paul in Tie for Second

Oilers Defeat Kansas City, 5 to 1, and Hawks Best Minneapolis, 4 to 2

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	14	9	9	45	41	37
Tulsa	11	11	9	57	51	33
St. Paul	12	9	11	63	59	33
Duluth	9	13	11	52	59	31
St. Louis	10	10	11	61	68	30
Minneapolis	11	6	16	57	57	28

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Paul 4, Minneapolis 2.
Tulsa 5, Kansas City 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Rallying to form they had not shown before this season as far as the play of the individuals was concerned, while the visitors were inclined to be somewhat slow, Tulsa Oilers scored their first victory of the season over Kansas City's pace-setting Pla-Mors, 5 to 1, here Friday night. The triumph left the home boys in a tie with St. Paul for second place with 33 points each, just four less than Kansas City's total. The summary:

TULSA	KANSAS CITY
Johnson, Marker, Metcalfe, rw	lw, Dunfield, St. John
McPherson, Sheppard, c	c, Mitchell, Campbell
Moffatt, Wakeford, lw	rw, Scott, Ranger, McCormick
Williams, rd	ld, Halderson, Munro
Hansen, Borland, ld	rd, McLeod
McCusker, g	g, Byrne

Score—Tulsa 5, Kansas City 1. Goals—Moffatt 3, Wakefield, Williams for Tulsa; McCormick for Kansas City. Referee—Jack Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—St. Paul defeated Minneapolis, 4 to 2, here Friday night to remain in a tie for second place in the American Hockey Association and strengthen its chances for a position in the playoff as Kansas City's lead was reduced and Duluth dropped to fourth place.

ST. PAUL	MINNEAPOLIS
Conroy, Wilson, lw, rw	rw, DePaul, Gordon
Desjardins, Thorsteinson, c	c, Denneny, Westwick
Morrison, Romnes, rw	lw, Stuart, Crawford, Redding
Goheen, ld	rd, Coutu
Mulligan, Rennie, rd	ld, Adams, Burns
Stark, g	g, Grant

Score—St. Paul 4, Minneapolis 2. Goals—Goheen, Conroy, Romnes, Des Jardins for St. Paul; Denneny 2 for Minneapolis. Assists—Des Jardins, Morrison, Thorsteinson, Conroy for St. Paul; Coutu, for Minneapolis. Referees—Helmer Grenner, Duluth, and Alex Irwin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TEAM LEADS BY BIG MARGIN

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The veteran university of New Hampshire team entered the second and final day of winter sports competition between nine colleges with a commanding lead.

In two events Friday, the Slalom, or ski proficiency race, and the mile-down-hill race, the New Hampshire athletes won 10½ points to 6½ for Dartmouth College and 5 for McGill University. New Hampshire has won the competition the last three years.

J. J. Whyte of the New Hampshire team took the slalom over a tricky course in the fast time of 1m. 48 4-5s. and Ernest O. Pederson '31, his teammate, won the mile race in 3m. 6 4-5s. The three teams divided the other places.

ONLY ONE RINK UNDEFEATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Only one rink remains undefeated after four days of play in Manitoba's forty-second annual Bonspiel. Names of Glenboro, Man., was the only pilot to survive a strenuous day of competition. Brower of Toronto lost three straight games; Wise of Winnipeg was defeated twice, and McMahon of Winnipeg once. The jewelry prize stage will be reached Saturday in four events, and the final drive for the trophies and prizes valued at $13,000 will commence in real earnest on Monday. Kerr Dunlop of St. Paul won and lost in his engagements Friday after close battles. Ideal weather conditions continue to assist in making one of the world's greatest Bonspiels one of the best on record.

OREGON DOWNS OREGON STATE

California Also Wins in Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Checking the Orange hoopmen closely, the University of Oregon five nosed out a Pacific Coast Conference basketball win from Oregon State Agricultural College here, 34 to 27. Jean J. Eberhart '31, Oregon center, broke up a tight game by going on a scoring rampage with the count 17 to 17 and running it up to 26 to 17, before he was put out on personal fouls.

OREGON	OREGON STATE
Levoff, lf	rg, Torson, Fagans
Horner, Keenan, rf	lg, Grayson
Eberhart, Fletcher, c	c, Lyman, Whitlock
Rubenstein, Stevens, lg	rf, Callahan
Calkins, Dolp, rg	lf, Merril, Ballard

Score—University of Oregon 34, Oregon State Agricultural College 27. Goals from floor—Eberhart 4, Stevens 3, Levoff 2, Calkins, Keenan for Oregon; Fagans 3, Grayson 2, Torson, Lyman, Ballard, Merril for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Eberhart 3, Levoff 2, Calkins 2, Dolp 2, Keenan, Rubenstein, Stevens for Oregon; Ballard 2, Lyman 2, Fagans 2, Grayson, Callahan, Merril for Oregon State. Referee—A. N. French. Umpire—Eldon Jenne.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—In as thrilling a contest as has been played on local courts this season, the Golden Bears from the University of California came from behind to win the second game of the series from the University of California at Los Angeles. The score of the basketball game, which was played before a huge crowd in the Olympic Auditorium, was 32 to 29.

CALIFORNIA	U. C. L. A.
Pursel, lf	rg, Shy
Tripp, Nealson, rf	lg, Lubin
Ten Eyck, c	c, Knowles
Davis, lg	rf, Von Hagen, Soest
Vendt, rg	lf, Wilds

Score—University of California 32, University of California at Los Angeles 29. Goals from floor—Pursel 5, Nealson 5, Ten Eyck 3, Davis for California; Von Hagen 3, Knowles 3, Shy 3, Wilds for U. C. L. A. Goals from foul—Vendt 3, Ten Eyck for California; Wilds 5, Von Hagen 2, Shy, Lubin for U. C. L. A. Referee—P. R. O'Neill. Umpire—C. L. Tipton.

YACHTS PROGRESS DURING PAST WEEK

America's Cup Defenders Will Soon Be Ready

All four aspirants for America's Cup defense showed building progress during the past week. The Enterprise at Bristol is practically plated, and her deck is being laid. The Whirlwind is in frame from bow to stern and some of the mahogony planks are ready to be bolted on. The Yankee, building in the same shop at Neponset, is in frame from bow to centerboard box, and the stern post cast in bronze has been set up. Captain Olsen, her sailing master, returned from a short visit to his home in Norway and brought several foremast hands. Delivery of the Yankee is confidently expected on May 1.

The Weetamoe's lead keel was set up in the north shop at Bristol a few days ago and framing will begin as soon as the bronze plate is bolted on. The Nichols-Morgan syndicate has secured the steel oil-burning steamer Emblance as tender for the Weetamoe. This vessel designed by Prof. George Owen of the M. I. T., was built at Bath in 1915 for the United States Navy as a torpedo testing vessel. She is 130 feet overall and 30 feet beam, with elaborate accommodations for the entire crew of the yacht, fore and aft. She is the largest tender ever used by a cup defender.

Sir Thomas Lipton's new steam yacht Albion is also a good-sized vessel, being somewhat larger than his Erin which he used in the first three matches and which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, and also larger than the Victoria which he chartered for the 1920 match.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

St. John's 46, Baltimore 32.
Northwestern 40, Marquette 19.
Wesleyan 27, Trinity 19.
New Hampshire 42, Amherst 18.
Norwich 27, U. S. C. G. 20.
Williams 41, Haverford 21.
Swarthmore 35, Dickinson 33.
St. Lawrence 20, Hamilton 19.
Georgia Tech 41, Vanderbilt 37.
Villanova 31, New York 29.
Catawba 40, Guilford 24.
Crescent A. C. 28, Springfield 24.
W. & J. 24, Lehigh 23.
Oregon 32, Oregon State 27.
California [illegible] A. 29.
Marcus [illegible] Stern (B) 29
Wabash [illegible] Asbury T. 29.
Kirksville [illegible] Northern 23.
Otterbein 27, Ohio Northern 23.
Illinois Wes. 31, Bradley Tech. 23.
North Dakota 51, Morningside 19.
Doane 33, Cotner 16.
Luther 28, Ia. St. Teachers 20.
Bethany 26, St. Mary's 20.
Carleton 25, Ripon 24.
Arkansas 30, Oklahoma A. & M. 20.
Creighton 21, Grinnell 20.
Concordia 42, St. Johns 20.
North Central 31, Lake Forest 27.
Monmouth 29, Coe 17.
Haskell 30, Washburn 21.
Carroll 35, Cornell 28.
St. Viator 24, Lombard 11.
Charleston Teach. 34, Shurtleff 30.
St. Ambrose 37, Buena Vista 29.
McKendoe 34, Evansville 30.

CARTER NAMED A DIRECTOR

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter F. Carter, prominent lawyer, famous a quarter century ago as one of Yale University's greatest pitchers, was named a director of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club on Friday by John A. Heydler, league president. Mr. Carter was named as a result of intervention by the league's club owners to settle the Brooklyn team's involved affairs. As the fifth member of the board of directors, he will be in position to break the tieup which has existed for some time in the club's management.

MISS OSIPOWICH DEFENDS

Miss Albina Osipowich of the Worcester Women's Swimming Association successfully defended her 100-yard freestyle New England A. A. A. U. championship swimming title at the Brookline pool, Friday, winning in 1m. 6⅘s., which is a new record for the pool. Miss Mildred Toomey of the Boston Swimming Association was second, and Miss Claire Walker, Whitinsville Community Association, was third.

FOOTBALL RULES MEETING

NEW YORK (AP)—The football rules committee will gather this year for the annual discussion and possible changes at Absecon, N. J., March 21. Discussions probably will occupy a full week. Although no changes are expected in the gridiron regulations, recodifying of the rules, under way for the past year, probably will be completed and the rules accepted at the annual meeting.

YANKEES SIGN YOUNG RECRUIT

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees on Friday announced the signing of Robert E. Walsh, son of Edward A Walsh, former star of the Chicago White Sox pitching staff. Young Walsh, who is 22 years old, 6ft. 4in. in height and weighs 205 pounds, will report to Manager J. R. Shawkey with the first Yankee squad.

Oxford Coaches Back at Work With Oarsmen

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Oxford University Boat Club coaches, P. C. Mallam and H. F. Wiggins, Friday resumed their duties when a crew, including the newly-elected president, D. E. Tinne, in place of the former president, Alastair Graham, carried out a long spell of work in a more harmonious atmosphere following the settlement of differences which caused the resignation first of the coaches, then that of President Graham.

After a satisfactory outing, Mallam said: "I was very satisfied with the work of the crew. The men rowed well together, and I think we shall have a very good eight for the race against Cambridge, April 12."

Graham, it is stated, may still be asked to row in the boat, and the final selection of the crews is expected Monday. Oxford is due to make its first appearance on the Thames at Putney March 10.

Rutgers Swimmers Defeat Dartmouth

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Princeton	2	0	97	27	1.000
Annapolis	2	0	75	49	1.000
Syracuse	1	1	84	40	.500
Yale	1	0	46	16	1.000
Rutgers	3	1	168	80	.750
Dartmouth	1	1	46	78	.500
Columbia	1	1	76½	47½	.500
Pennsylvania	0	3	49	137	.000
City College	0	4	40½	207½	.000

WATERPOLO STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Columbia	2	0	112	41	1.000
Annapolis	2	0	125	31	1.000
Yale	1	0	51	31	1.000
City College	3	1	127	127	.750
Syracuse	1	1	71	71	.500
Pennsylvania	1	2	97	130	.333
Rutgers	1	3	95	145	.250
Dartmouth	0	2	38	75	.000
Princeton	0	2	19	84	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—George H. Kojac '31, proved to be the individual star of the Rutgers University-Dartmouth College Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association dual meet here, Friday, and led his team to a 48-to-14 victory over the Green. Kojac won two first places and swam on the relay team. In the course of the meet he made a new intercollegiate record, and helped the relay team make a new pool record. T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, also made a new pool record. The Rutgers waterpolo team won from Dartmouth 36 to 10.

The new intercollegiate record made by Kojac was 53 1-5s. for the 100-yard free-style, which bettered his former record by 2-5s. Phillips made the new pool record when he won the 440-yard free-style in 5m 16 4-5s., and the Rutgers relay team made a new pool record by winning the 200-yard event in 1m. 39 3-5s. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; A. H. Spiegel '31, Dartmouth, second; F. J. Jelenko '30, Rutgers, third. Time—24⅘s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; F. P. McCord '31, Dartmouth, second; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, third. Time—53⅘s. (New intercollegiate record).

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers; Capt. W. H. Birnie '30, Dartmouth, second; W. J. Marquette '30, Rutgers, third. Time—5m. 16⅘s. (New pool record).

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers; D. J. Creem '30, Rutgers, second; F. S. Burkhardt '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—1m. 51⅘s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by J. G. Cronin '32, Rutgers; F. R. Barnitz '30, Rutgers, second; D. C. Finney Jr. '32, Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 49⅘s.

Fancy Diving—Won by P. J. Gariss '31, Rutgers (82.5 points); R. C. Hosmer Jr. '32, Dartmouth (71 points), second; Paul Simonson '31, Rutgers (70.1 points), third.

200 Relay—Won by Rutgers University (L. W. Harrison '31, M. B. Smith '31, F. M. Jelenko '30, G. H. Kojac '31). Time—1m. 39⅘s. (New pool record).

ROBINSON LEADS IN TWO SKATING EVENTS

Wins Mile and Half-Mile Races at Ottawa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Five finals were staged in the Canadian speed skating championship meet here on Friday and 18 others will be decided today. Ross Robinson of Toronto leads in the men's events, with victories in the mile and half-mile events, in which Irving Jaffee of New York scored two seconds. In the mile, Robinson led all the way although Jaffee was always at his shoulder, but in the half-mile Jaffee forged to the front in the final lap but was unable to hold off Robinson's final spurt.

Lloyd Gunther of Detroit won the 220-yard event, the only other men's race on the program, while Miss Rose M. Brady finished in front of Miss Jean Wilson of Toronto in the ladies' 440-yard event. The summary:

Men's Senior 220 Yards—Won by Lloyd Guether, Detroit, Mich.; second, Alex Hurd, Toronto; third, Melvin Johnson, Detroit, Mich. Time—19⅘s.

Men's Senior 880 Yards—Won by Ross Robinson, Toronto; second, Irving Jaffee, New York; third, Alex Hurd, Toronto. Time—1m. 19⅘s.

Junior Boys' 440 Yards—Won by Jack Marr, Toronto; second, Herbert Flack, Toronto; third, Albert Walters, Toronto. Time—39⅘s.

Ladies' 440 Yards—Won by Miss Rose M. Brady, Detroit; second, Miss Jean Wilson, Toronto; third, Miss Jerry Mackie, Toronto. Time—43⅕s.

Senior Men's One Mile—Won by Ross Robinson, Toronto; second, Irving Jaffee, New York; third, Alex Hurd, Toronto. Time—2m. 55⅘s.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Guelph	12	1	7	76	53	25
Galt	10	1	9	60	79	21
Kitchener	8	1	10	48	45	17
Brantford	7	1	11	51	58	15

GUELPH INCREASES LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUELPH, Ont.—The local Maple Leafs defeated their closest rivals in the Canadian Professional Hockey League race, Galt Terriers, here, on Friday night, by 5 to 3, and increased their lead over the losers to four points. Schnarr was the best man on the ice, having a part in three of the locals' goals.

TWO NEW DARTMOUTH RECORDS

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Two of Dartmouth College's indoor track records were broken here Thursday, in a series of trials for the Boston Athletic Association games on Feb. 15. A. K. Noyes '21 reached a new height of 12ft. 11⅛in. in the pole vault and R. B. Donner '31 leaped 23ft. 3in. for a new mark in the running broad jump.

HANSON ENTERS SQUASH FINALS

Defeats Hynson to Advance in Class C Tennis Tournament

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frank R. Hanson, of Columbia University Club, scored a brilliant victory to enter the final round of the United States Class C squash tennis championship Friday, at the Harvard Club, when he eliminated R. C. Hynson, the Princeton Club newcomer, who had been regarded as practically a certain winner from his remarkable performances last season and his play during the last month at the top of the lineup, of the unbeaten Princeton Club team. It was the closest sort of contest, however, and Hynson was within a point of victory in the final game. The score was 15—5, 15—9, 5—15, 10—15, 18—17.

The other Princeton Club survivor, Frank J. Walters, had better fortune, and his display of powerful stroking right from the start of his match with William J. Hall, of the Crescent Athletic Club, swamped the latter, giving Walters the victory in short order, 15—4, 15—4, 15—6.

In the Hanson-Hynson match the superior steadiness of Hanson gave him the upper hand in the first two games, in which Hynson, with his round the court shooting, was inclined to be wild when he put power into his shots. But Hynson settled into his real stride at the start of the third game and, taking the next two, tied the score and climbed up to a lead of 11—4 in the fifth game. But he was weakening under the pressure of the steady play of the Columbia Club player, and the latter ran the score up to 11—12, and then set the game for extra points at thirteen all. Hanson scored the first two points on the game of five, only to have Hynson overtake him and go into a lead of 4—3, with only one point to victory. But in the ensuing rally Hynson faltered in his attempt for a final shot and hit the telltale. This ended his chances, and Hanson took the next two points and the match. Only two points divided the pair, Hanson leading at 63 to 61. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C CHAMPIONSHIPS—
Semifinal Round

Frank R. Hanson, Columbia University Club, defeated R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—9, 5—15, 10—15, 18—17.

F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—4, 15—4, 15—6.

City A. C. Still Leads, Unbeaten

Cannot Finish the Race for Class B Honors Worse Than Tied

METROPOLITAN CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	Pct.
City Ath. Club	9	0	46	17	1.000
Yale Club	9	1	48	21	.900
Crescent Ath. Club	6	3	39	24	.667
New York Ath. C.	6	3	36	27	.667
Harvard Club	5	4	33	30	.556
Montclair A. C.	4	5	34	27	.444
Short Hills Club	3	5	18	38	.375
Princeton Club	3	6	27	36	.333
Columbia Univ. C.	2	7	23	40	.222
Park Ave. S. C.	1	7	17	38	.125
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	8	21	42	.111

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—City Athletic Club cannot be worse than tied for the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, as the result of the semifinal round of the series, played Friday. Its team, with the advantage of playing on their home courts, simply swamped the players of the Montclair Athletic Club, winning all seven matches, and are still unbeaten.

Yale Club, the only possibility to tie the leaders, completed its regular schedule of matches with a 5-to-2 victory over Fraternity Squash Tennis Club on the courts of the latter, but will have to depend on Harvard Club to halt the City Athletic Club next week, to get into a tie.

Harvard Club indicated possibilities of this happening, by defeating the strongest team that Columbia University Club could put into the field, on the courts of the latter, by 6 matches to 1. The fourth match played resulted in a victory for New York Athletic Club over Princeton Club, 5 to 2, on the courts of the latter. The fifth scheduled match, between Short Hills Club and Park Avenue Squash Club, on the courts of the former, was not played, and will probably go as a default to the home club, when the committee decides. The summary:

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 7, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 0

L. S. Green, City, defeated J. R. Fritts Jr., Montclair, 15—8, 18—16.

S. L. Samuels, City, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair, 15—12, 15—11.

L. A. Strasser, City, defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair, 15—6, 15—6.

A. Mayer, City, defeated William Behr, Montclair, 15—0,15 —0.

Sylvan Friedman, City, defeated R. B. Luchars, Montclair, 15—10, 17—15.

Lester Millus, City, defeated J. G. Watson, Montclair, 15—6, 15—7.

C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated R. C. Wirtz, Montclair, 15—7, 15—9.

YALE CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, won from H. P. Cole, Fraternity, by default.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, won from Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity, by default.

W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, 15—12, 18—17.

Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, won from H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, by default.

Norman Dodd, Yale Club, won from G. M. Edmondson, Fraternity, by default.

W. W. Holden, Yale Club, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 16—17, 15—9, 15—4.

Yale Stevens, Yale Club, defeated P. S. Patton, Fraternity, 18—14, 17—15.

HARVARD CLUB 6, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 1

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Jerome Lang, Columbia, 15—9, 12—15, 18—13.

H. G. Larson, Columbia, defeated F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, 15—1, 15—12.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, won from Paul Garrigue, Columbia, by default.

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, defeated N. N. Alexander, Columbia, 14—17, 15—8, 15—9.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated R. G. Livermore, Columbia, 15—10, 2—15, 15—10.

J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia, 15—8, 15—10.

G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, defeated J. N. Cole, Columbia, 15—8, 15—8.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5, PRINCETON CLUB 2.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated R. W. Richert, New York, 12—15, 15—7, 15—8.

M. H. Westerfield, New York, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—11.

E. J. Gleason, New York, defeated H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, 8—15, 15—6, 15—12.

P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated J. N. Hopkinson, New York, 15—2, 17—18, 15—9.

R. A. Swyendeiker, New York, defeated F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, 18—17, 15—10.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated L. J. Patton, New York, 15—0, 15—6.

R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, 18—17, 15—9.

U. S. OPEN SQUASH IS WELL UNDER WAY

Ward, Defending Title, Scores Impressive Victory

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States open squash tennis championships got under way far ahead of the usual date on Thursday evening, and at the end of the second day of play at the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, Friday evening, practically all of the favorites had made their first appearances.

Frank Ward, the defending champion, scored the most impressive victory, when he eliminated the veteran coach of the Princeton Club, Thomas Barnwell, 15—6, 15—5, 15—5, in one of the two first round matches, while others to advance included Robert L. Cahill of the Park Avenue Squash Tennis Club, who disposed of the newest entry into the professional ranks, young Thomas Doyle, assistant at the Columbia University Club, and Rowland Dufton of the New York A. C., who met with unexpected opposition from Charles Costello of Block Hall Club and dropped the first game before he could win by a score of 14—17, 15—1, 15—4, 15—12.

The balance of the second round will be completed Saturday, with the third round set for Monday, and the finals fixed for the following Saturday. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Ernest Clark, Columbia University Club, defeated Barron Sullivan, Shelton Club, 15—1, 15—6, 15—5.

Frank Ward, City Athletic Club, defeated Thomas Barnwell, Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—5, 15—5.

Second Round

Robert L. Cahill, Park Avenue Squash Club, defeated Thomas Doyle, Columbia University Club, 15—1, 15—4, 15—3.

J. A. Sartori, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Arthur Walker, Apawamis Club, 15—5, 15—5, 17—15.

Harold Moore, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Henry Henke, Short Hills Club, 15—6, 15—13, 15—9.

Rowland Dufton, New York Athletic Club, defeated Charles Costello, Block Hall Club, 14—17, 15—1, 15—4, 15—12.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Portland	13	3	6	38	23	31
Vancouver	11	6	7	52	37	28
Seattle	9	7	8	42	41	25
Victoria	5	2	17	39	70	12

PORTLAND HELD TO TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—In one of the finest hockey games seen in the Pacific Coast Hockey League this season, Seattle and Portland battled through an overtime session here Friday night in a 2-all tie. The Buckaroos managed to increase their lead of the standing as Victoria defeated Vancouver. Seattle scored first in the opening period when Oliver Reinikka tapped in a pass from Henry Harris. The Buckaroos tied in the third when Huffman batted Jack Pratt's pass behind Goalie Winkler. Portland took a short lead on McGoldrick's goal from Armstrong. With a minute to go, Townsend tied the count for Seattle with a splendid individual shot.

VICTORIA DEFEATS VANCOUVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—With a pretty two-goal attack in the third period, the Victoria Cubs defeated the Vancouver Lions here Friday night in a Pacific Coast Hockey League game, 4 to 3. Two fast goals by Evans in the first period gave Victoria what apeared to be a commanding lead. Beattie and Brennan retaliated for Vancouver in the second session. The Lions took a short lead by scoring first in the third period, Bunny Boucher following Frank Jerwa's pass. Goals by Evans and Paul Runge gave Victoria the victory, however.

BY-PLAYS

Delayed Offensive Not Very Popular

NO MATTER which name you use, stalling in basketball appears just as objectionable to many spectators when it is called a "delayed offensive." There is a difference, of course, between out-and-out stalling to control the ball and protect an advantage in the last few minutes of a game, and, on the other hand, merely holding the ball back to draw out a set defense and then making a quick break to score.

Yes, there is a difference, but just try to put your finger on it! Some very neat and speedy baskets are scored by the delayed offensive, and a lot of milling and scrambling is avoided. The delayed offensive looks like stalling until the break is made. If the break is not made, then it is stalling. However, the defense is just as much to blame for stalling as the offense, as the defense can force an attempted attack by bearing down upon those who are holding the ball. Usually the defensive team, being behind in the score, is afraid to do this, and when it lacks the courage to force the issue, stalling is seen at its worst.

Any way this problem is viewed, it is hard to form a definite opinion about it. There are those who claim the delayed offense is justified as an easy and clever method of scoring. If that is the only purpose for using it, why does the team behind never resort to it? Certainly it should overlook no easy means of scoring. When the visitors hold the ball without endeavoring to advance, the disposition is to regard it as stalling and therefore contemptible. When the home team does it, it is clever strategy.

There seems to be more of this kind of thing in the Missouri Valley I. C. A. A., or "Big Six," than usual this season. At least, it is causing more discussion. Coach C. W. Corsaut, at Kansas State Agricultural College, assails the tendency vigorously. He asserts he will not teach the delayed offensive, and in this he has the backing of the athletic director and the athletic board at K. S. A. C. He believes the delayed offensive is driving fans away from the game.

After all, basketball games are of very short duration. They offer the fan scarcely more than an hour's entertainment all told, and frequently he spends more time going and returning from a game than he does at the contest. It would seem only fair to him, therefore, that the 40 minutes of actual play should be filled with vigorous action from start to finish, with the delayed offensive reduced to a minimum.

Harvard Seeks Rowing Comeback

Harvard has started in on its seventy-eighth season of rowing, and the Crimson is out to build up varsity and freshmen crews which will try to win back for their college a full share of victories on the Thames River, something which the Eli has been monopolizing of late years. The Crimson is working under a new coach this year who, while he has not yet received the official title, is expected to become the head coach. He is Charles J. Whiteside, former Syracuse University oarsman, and coach of the Orange's successful freshman eight of 1929.

Harvard has not defeated Yale in a varsity four-mile race since 1927, and that is the only victory of that nature since 1920. Harvard's junior varsity has not defeated Yale since 1926, and the Crimson freshmen last defeated their ancient rivals in 1926, so that it is little wonder that the Crimson is trying out a new coach and working hard to develop three crews which will be capable of showing their rudders to the Yale eights on the Thames next June.

With about 194 candidates for the varsity crews and about 120 for the freshmen reporting to the coaches on the opening day, it cannot be said that the coaches lack material from a numerical point of view. In addition, the coaches expressed special admiration for the freshman candidates, among whom were three members of last year's Browne and Nichols School eight, which wound up a most successful spring by going to England and winning the Thames Challenge Cup.

Coach Whiteside appears to be a splendid type of coach and sportsman, and, while he is facing a real job in developing crews which will have to meet Yale crews trained by such a brilliant coach as Edward O. Leader, the outlook at Harvard is certainly brighter than it has been for several years past, and those who have come in contact with Coach Whiteside believe that the right man has been found to put Harvard back where the Crimson can point to her share of victories on the water. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that Harvard has not only gone to Syracuse for a rowing coach, but that she had previously picked a Syracuse coach as coach of its other water activity, swimming, in the person of Harold S. Ulen.

Windsor Now Tied for Fourth Place

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Cleveland	16	8	4	87	54	40
Detroit	16	5	9	81	54	37
Buffalo	17	2	10	61	46	36
London	16	3	9	84	66	35
Windsor	15	5	9	90	59	35
Hamilton	7	6	15	70	80	20
Niagara Falls	4	1	19	51	82	16
Toronto	5	1	23	52	135	11

RESULTS FRIDAY

Windsor 5, Toronto 1.
Niagara Fal

RADIO AVIATION

'Concealed Radio' 1930 Mode

By VOLNEY D. HURD

FROM the time that mother insisted that "that bunch of batteries, wires," and other loose pieces be gathered together and put into a single container, so that she could clean around that corner of the room, the radio cabinet has been a problem. The best furniture designers in the country have tried to solve the radio problem from a design viewpoint and only in expensive pieces in which the set was completely concealed did they generally succeed.

However they designed a radio cabinet, it was still obviously a radio set. Now a piano or a harp are musical instruments that fit into a room, but phonographs and radios have never seemed to belong. They have only been admitted as necessary compromises. The odd thing is that the obvious solution of this problem has not received much attention. That solution is, of course, "concealed radio."

One of the reasons that this has not been popular in the past was the large size of the necessary parts of a radio set. Now, however, the entire power unit can be built so compactly with the set that the whole works takes up but little room, making it available for hiding away in odd corners.

One concern with this definite object in view has designed the smallest complete receiver one could imagine and still have high efficiency in sensitivity and tone quality. This is the Jackson Laboratories, which operate under a National Company license using their high quality units in the design.

This receiver, consisting of two stages of screen grid radio frequency, a type 27 detector, a stage of screen grid audio and a 245 last stage power tube, is a compact unit requiring a space only 10 by 12 inches.

It can easily be seen how many possibilities such a set has for concealment. It may be put behind a wall panel, concealed in a desk or sideboard. End tables, bookcases and secretaries all offer excellent hiding places. And the cost, including installation, in most cases should not run over $125.

After all, built-in radios are a logical development. In the manufacture of sets the speaker and chassis may be considered quite separately from the cabinet. Now a manufacturer can only stock one or two types of cabinets for a given set with the result that while a certain make of set has just the tone you want, the limited line of cabinets offered fails to give you something which would fit into your room.

In another shop, you see just the cabinet you would like but the set contained therein does not begin to sound so well as the set you saw in the first shop. If a certain house contained an unusually fine piano, you would not want to have to buy the house to get the piano. The same idea may be applied to radio receivers.

It is very likely that this new method of selling a compact chassis which may be fitted into various pieces of furniture, or put in a separate cabinet purchased on its own merit as a piece of furniture, may become standard practice before another season rolls by.

'I Say, Mr. Radio Editor...'

THE QUESTION BOX

Under this heading readers' opinions on programs and other listener activities will be printed.

Boston, Mass.

Could you tell us just what is meant by "dumping"? We have seen many radio sales and also the word "dumping" used in discussing these sales. Dumping sounds rather unattractive, and I cannot associate it with the special sales of a high-class department store. A. M.

* * *

Your question is most timely, as it gives us the opportunity of presenting a statement made public by Grigsby-Grunow, manufacturers of Majestic sets, which is a very good discussion of the term "dumping," which does sound rather unpleasant. The dumping it describes is not to be confused with special sales by first class houses which use them as attractions to draw the public to anniversaries, etc. It is applicable, however, to the great majority of so-called "fortunate purchase" from nameless manufacturers which are so much a part of the radio market at present. The Grigsby-Grunow statement is entitled "They Call It Dumping" and reads as follows:

Appropriately enough—yet shamefully—the unloading of bankrupt and obsolete radio merchandise on an unsuspecting public is described as "dumping."

Not a pleasant word, yet "dumping" covers the situation very well. It is a word usually applied to emptying "junk" or other discarded material of any kind on a dump pile. It was coined by people who deal in bankrupt or "distress" radio merchandise themselves to describe their unloading activities.

Of course, "dumping" was not invented as a descriptive term to be used in the public prints—oh, never. When it appears in advertising meant to intrigue your interest, it is all dressed up in its "Sunday clothes" and reads something like this:

"A fortunate purchase from a nationally known radio manufacturer whose name we are not permitted to give, permits us to offer you a $200 radio for $99.50," or

"Now, for the first time, we alone are offering you the famous Kazookus Radio at a ridiculous price."

But they neglect to tell you, however, it is not only for the first time that a Gazookus is offered at a ridiculous price, but that this is also the last time such an offer can be made, because in all probability the Gazookus personnel has disbanded, its factories are closed and the remaining assets of the company are about to go under the auctioneer's hammer.

Further than this, they neglect to explain that the service you may need, and deserve to have, can no longer be guaranteed, because the manufacturer has passed out of the picture. Likewise, should you ever need new parts, you are as much "out of luck" as a mariner stranded on a desert island without food or shelter.

A radio is not purchased for a few days or a few months of use. It should be a purchase for the years to come. Therefore, when starting out to buy a radio set, examine carefully the reputation of the manufacturer. Assure yourself of his stability, his lasting powers, so that you may obtain the service and parts necessary, if you ever need them.

Buy only the radio set that you will be proud to own and proud to show your friends in the years to come. Buy a set that will never be an "orphan of the storm."

When the "dumpers" sing their "siren songs" to you in lurid advertising which brags of nothing but price, remember that they, and not you, are the ones who are profiting. The "fortunate purchase" that enables them to offer you so-called "nationally known sets" that were formerly worth $200, for $99.50, probably enables them to buy the same set for $10, $15 or even less. Is it any wonder, not having to worry about the future of your purchase, that they boast of the merits of their "dump" products? Refuse to jeopardize your future happiness in anything you purchase by condoning the practice of dumping.

V. D. H.

The Week's Program Trend

GOING fishing among the distant waves is not always a satisfactory pastime. Your dyed-in-the-wavelength DX-er is never at home unless he is roaming with his dial as far from home as his set will carry him; but ordinary listeners with no claim whatever to the DX degree sometimes go adventuring outside the chain and home-town lanes only at their peril. That is our experience, at least.

* * *

One night this week we fished for a distant station whose announcer had made up his mind, irrevocably, that we would never learn his call number from him. We never did. For two 15-minute periods, with the far better half of our household establishment muttering such discouraging advice as "It would be better to smash the set with an ax than to wheedle such horrible noises out of it," we teased from the secretive ether an intermittent series of indistinguishable murmurs—sounds and rumors of sounds, but no least suspicion of a call number. This, said we to our ingenuous self, must be at least Japan, if not Australia; it is our right to expect that the announcer, when he gets around to it, will tell us which. Suddenly the volume burst into the dimensions of a hoarse but decipherable whisper. At last, that call number! But no—merely, "... will sing, 'Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.'" We switched off the set. We switched it off because the Mrs. remarked, icily, "Now I hope you know where you are."

* * *

Which reminds us of a friend who, while he lived in Woodside, Long Island, found that the Woodside station blanketed his dial. Turn as he would, the local station, as he described it, "messed up" his evening. His office transferred him to Detroit. "Free at last!" he sighed. "No more Woodside station." To celebrate their freedom he and his wife bought a new receiver. The very first night the husband began to DX. "This one's a long way off, I'll bet!" he called out. His wife smiled and said nothing. Suddenly the distant station boomed in with huge power—the tail end of the station announcement—and merely these words," . . . in Woodside, Long Island."

* * *

The night after we tuned in the "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," we ventured off the local lanes again. In came "The Mikado," and with volume, clarity and tone worthy of lyrics as well as music. For a quarter of an hour radio enjoyment was unconfined. Unfortunately, the far better half was out. The station—it was KDKA—had the good sense to keep the story down to only the essentials so that all the music might be presented. But at the end of the 15 minutes—what a shock! Cutting directly in upon the closing strains of Sullivan, blared a raucous, "Fifty-two times a year your clothes must be washed."

* * *

One should hope so. But "why bring that up?" And just at the moment—and in that brazen manner? Merely because the sponsor of the program was an electric clothes washer manufacturer who still believes that direct radio advertising is good radio advertising. Are we mistaken? Do listeners really enjoy a sudden break, say, from Gilbert and Sullivan directly into an unvarnished "plugger" concerning the necessity for washing the listener's clothes at least once a week, and by all means with a particular kind of clothes washer? The opinion is here hazarded that radio advertising of such a crass, inartistic nature it at least discourteous to the listener.

* * *

But those who pay for and design programs are becoming conscious of the value of good will in contradistinction to direct advertising. They are not always successful, however, in carrying their good intentions into practice. Last Saturday an announcer said to us: "You're right. Direct advertising must go. Listen to the Endicott-Johnson hour over our WOR tomorrow night. At the end we'll say merely that 'you have been listening to the Endicott-Johnson program. Just that—no more."

* * *

We listened. Our friend was right; at the end, just the statement he had indicated. But—and that's a large "but"—in the middle of the program several minutes were consumed in presenting Dan Somebody-Or-Other, direct from the shoe factory (actually, we wonder, or just "make-believe?") and Dan told us something about the history of shoe making, with a good word or two about the sponsor's shoes. Thus credit for restraint in the final announcement was discounted. That was merely locking the barn after the horse had been stolen.

* * *

Alois Havrilla, Judson Radio Program Corporation announcer, deserves credit for another feature of the same program. He spoke of the sponsor as being the "guest" of the listeners. In this column last week the point was made that radio sponsors and programs were guests rather than hosts in the listener's home—that the listener was the host and the program the guest at all times. L. A.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, FEB. 10

Concert Artist

John Charles Thomas, baritone; Don Voorhees, conductor (General Motors-WEAF Chain transcontinental) First group, by Mr. Thomas, two selections, Rodgers' "The Time for Making Songs," and Manna-Zucca's "Nichaveo"; second group, vocal interludes in excerpts from Kreisler-Jacobi's "Apple Blossoms," and Dix's "The Trimpeter." "Blue Danube Waltz," Bizet, Elgar and Luigini by orchestra. 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Angelito Loyo, soprano; Roxy's Gang (WJZ Chain) Protégé of the Mexican Government as featured soloist with Roxy. 7:30.

Franklin Baur, tenor; Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariani, conductor (Firestone-WEAF Chain) "Torch Dance," "Minute Waltz" and "Slavonic Dance," by orchestra, are of interest. 8. NBC Pacific program featuring Myron Niesley, tenor, Marian Gilbert, contralto, male octet, and concert orchestra, direction of Max Dolin. 9.

Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; string sextet; concert orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.-WEAF Chain) Specialties, Chopin "Nocturne" for violin, "Traumerei" for string sextet, "Veil Dance" from Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" for cello. 8:30.

Caroline Andrews, soprano; Richard Maxwell, tenor; string ensemble (WJZ Chain) Robyn ballad and Herbert selection by Miss Andrews; Lehmann ballad by Mr. Maxwell; duet, Herbert's "Thine Alone." New time period for "Moment Musicale." 9.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle (WJZ Chain transcontinental) Wagner, Lieurance and Beethoven by choir; Franck and Chauvet by organ. 6.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain) Mozart, Strauss, and lesser-known Niemann and Nesvadba. 6.

Chester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor (Stromberg-Carlson-WJZ Chain transcontinental) Rossini's "Semiramide Overture"; intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana"; four movements of Luigini's "Ballet Russe." 10.

Anglo-Persians' Orchestra, Louis Katzman, conductor (Whittall-WEAF Chain) 10.

"String and Bows" (WEAF Chain) Godfrey Ludlow, violin soloist and director of orchestra, Cadman's "Land of the Sky-Blue Water" and "Who Knows," in arrangement, by Mr. Ludlow, soloist, Russians, Bizet and Herbert, by orchestra. 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain) Boieldieu overture, Jones's light opera music, standard classics, Fillipucci, and Mendelssohn to close. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds; Pepper Maids, vocal trio; organist (WEAF Chain transcontinental) Hour from San Francisco. 4:30.

Piano Twins, soloist (WEAF Chain) Show, picture music and specialty. 7:30.

Ingram Shavers (Bristol Myers-WJZ Chain) Popular medleys by male trio and orchestra. 8:30.

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WEAF Chain) One hour. 11.

Ted Florito's Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra (WEAF, KYW) Hour from Chicago. 12.

Popular Vocal

Melody Musketeers, vocal trio (WEAF Chain). 7.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator-WEAF Chain) Adelina Patti, famous singer, and Sir John Suckling, seventeenth century English poet, appear as mythical guests. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent-WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough-WJZ Chain) Local mystery. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern-WJZ Chain transcontinental) Story from the copper mining district in Butte, Mont. 10:30.

Talks

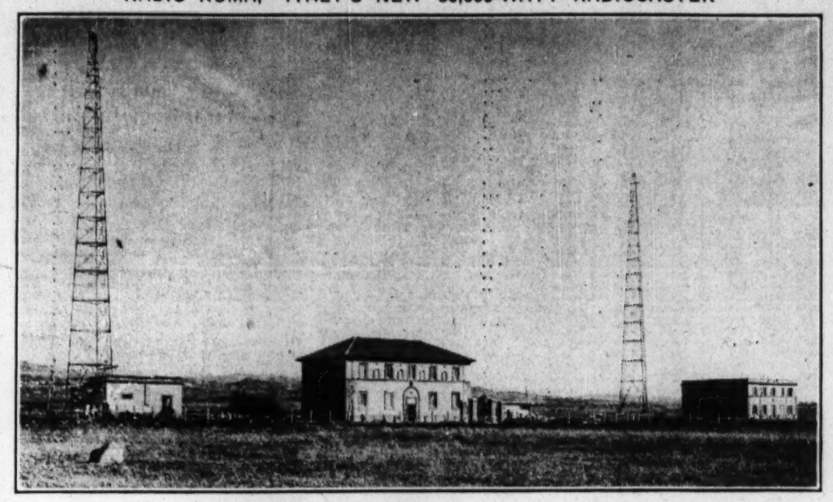
"Italy at the Naval Parley" (WEAF Chain) "The World Today" period of James G. McDonald. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF Chain transcontinental) William Hard is due to resume his place in this program from Washington 7:45.

New Columbia Station

Columbia announces that effective Jan. 1, Station WBCM, Bay City, Mich., was added to its permanent chain. The station operates on 212.6 meters, 1410 kilocycles, with a power of 500 watts. WBCM serves the manufacturing district of the southern Michigan peninsula and the agricultural and timber districts to the north.

"RADIO ROMA," ITALY'S NEW 50,000-WATT RADIOCASTER



"RADIO ROMA" went into operation a few weeks ago, giving to Premier Mussolini and the Italian people the services of one of the highest powered stations in the world, if not actually the highest powered. Of American manufacture, this new radiocasting station is rated at 50 kilowatts in the antenna, but by means of a new technique described as 100 per cent modulation it is said to be capable of reaching a peak of 200 kilowatts output during transmission.

Now 200 kilowatts is 200,000 watts. This can be compared to the 50,000 watts used by WTIC, Hartford, and WGY, Schenectady, among others in this country. Fifty thousand watts is the maximum authorized by the Federal Radio Commission, although WGY has been licensed to conduct experiments with up to 200,000 after midnight.

"Radio Roma" is located at Santa Polomba, just outside of Roma, being connected with the Italian capital by land line. It was appropriately inaugurated by the radiocasting of "Cavalleria Rusticana" from La Scale Opera House in Milan, as well as by a speech by Premier Mussolini. It is said Mussoljni expects to use the station frequently for radiocasting public messages to the populace.

Technically, the station is described as the last word in radiocasting equipment. It employs new mercury vapor rectifier tubes for high voltage rectification which increases the operating efficiency by effecting a saving in energy of from 35 to 40 kilowatts over the ordinary type of vacuum tube rectifier. The 100 kilowatt transmitting tubes are the only ones of their kind used outside the United States.

The Listener Speaks

AFTER hearing the first radiocasts in each series of the pretentious educational undertaking known as the "School of the Air," it was interesting to listen once more to Walter Damrosch's "Music Appreciation Hour" on Friday morning, and to compare the manner of approach to the subject in each case.

The most striking difference between the two courses is to be noted in the general atmosphere. The Columbia venture has a certain "midwestern" feeling, a sense of many different interests and forces growing up together but not in unity. There is a reveling in opportunity, in a new manner of approach, in new system and new efficiency.

The NBC lecture-concerts on the other hand are conspicuously unified in effect by the gently dominating individuality of Mr. Damrosch himself. There is nothing scholastic about him or his methods. He is simply "Daddy" Damrosch revealing the beauties of legend and the musical expression of it which he loves so well, to a big family of children for whom he has as equally warm affection. He is not instructing, he is sharing. There is no effort to cover any particular ground. He talks and plays smoothly and easily just as if in place of an unseen audience of millions, he was entertaining a little group of youngsters and understanding grown-ups seated around a single fireside.

In the first period last Friday his subject was the music of folk dances in foreign lands. First of all came the pastoral touch he loves so well, coupled with the graceful elegance of the sixteenth century in English composition. The "Shepherds Dance" from Edward German's incidental music to "Henry VIII" was the example he had chosen. The place occupied by this modern interpreter of the golden age of England was sketched in a few colorful sentences.

Then the fresh simplicity of Grieg's "Norwegian Dance" threw a light upon the character of the peasants in the northern peninsula. Going down into Russia for the final number Mr. Damrosch had selected a dance from Borodin's "Prince Igor," in which the Oriental influence felt by the Tartars were displayed.

The second period was devoted to music inspired by Shakespeare's plays. Incidentally the "Henry VIII" dance which opened the first half hour was also of this group.

Mr. Damrosch dwelt a little upon the great and continuing popularity of Shakespeare in Europe—which is even greater than in English-speaking countries, he said. From this point he led up to Mendelssohn's interest in these plays from his earliest boyhood and to his composition of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture when he was only 16. This overture, explained Mr. Damrosch, expresses the basic conditions of the comedy—the elements representing the court, the artisans and the fairy world.

The second part of this period was devoted to Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture, which was beautifully played and must certainly have been appreciated by all the children who heard it after Mr. Damrosch's clear outline of all the forces involved in the tragedy. D. M.

Loftin-White's New Amplifier

By GLENN H. BROWNING

RADIO has undergone very few, if any, fundamental changes during the last few years, though there has been steady advancement, due to the refinement of apparatus. The introduction of the A. C. tube marked an advance in technical design, and the screen grid tube gave the radio engineer and manufacturer a new tool, although the basic ideas underlying their design were known long before they became commercial possibilities. The same is true of an audio-amplifier, which has recently been developed by E. H. Loftin and S. Y. White. It is the outgrowth of a direct coupled amplifier—in fact, it might be called a direct coupled amplifier, in which the inherent defects have been overcome, due to clever circuit arrangements.

As most of the readers know, a direct coupled amplifier connects the plate of one tube to the grid of the next without going through a coupling device such as a transformer. The fundamental circuit of this type of amplifier is shown in Fig. 1. This diagram, however, omits the battery which supplies the plate of each tube with a positive potential essential for the tube's operation. If this battery were connected in the usual way—the positive terminal toward the plate and the negative side to the filaments of the tube, the grid of the second tube would be as much positive with respect to its filament as the plate of the first tube. This condition would make the amplifier inoperative.

To remedy this defect the plate battery would have to be connected as shown in Fig. 2. It should be noted that the filaments of the tubes are not all at the same potential. In the case of tubes such as the 201A etc., separate filament batteries would be necessary, but fortunately in the case of the heater type of A. C. tubes the cathode (emitter of electrons) is insulated from the filament and even though the filaments of the tubes are connected to a common source the cathodes may be at a higher or lower potential. Thus in the following diagram the cathode alone will be shown.

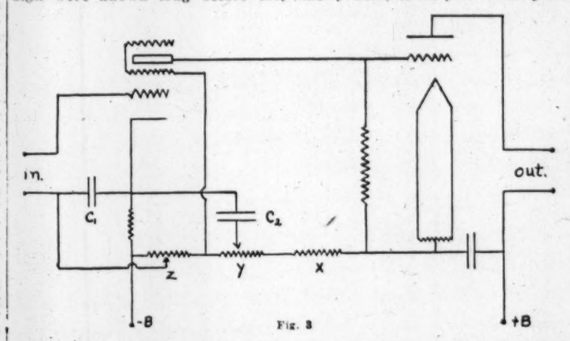


Fig. 3

Voltage Dividing Plan

In Fig. 2 it will be noted that the plate of the first tube is positive with respect to its cathode by 100 volts, (180 volts is connected to the resistance in series with the plate, but the voltage drop in this resistance is 80 volts). Also the grid of the second tube is positive with respect to the —B but is 50 volts negative with respect to its filament. Thus the grid bias on the power tube is 50 volts which is about right for a 245 tube. This last tube has 300 volts on its plate with respect to the —B battery, but with respect to its filament it is only 250 volts positive. Thus a B supply of somewhat greater voltage is necessary with a direct coupled amplifier.

The advantage of the direct coupled amplifier lies in the fact that the high and low audio frequencies are amplified exactly the same amount, thus giving almost perfect reproduction. Of course, the last or power tube which supplies the loudspeaker must be able to carry sufficient volume without overloading.

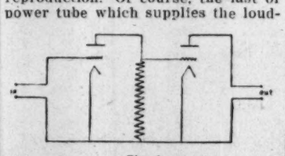


Fig. 1

In this type of amplifier the gain depends entirely upon the amplification factor of the tube. Thus it would be advantageous to use the screen-grid tube with its amplification factor ranging from 300 to 400. The principal drawbacks to the direct coupled amplifier lie in the fact that the voltages tend to drift, and that in general a larger value of plate battery must be employed. The drifting in voltage may be due to changes in emission and consequently change in plate resistance, which causes the voltage drop in the resistance in plate circuit to vary. The Loftin-White remedies this latter drawback.

The circuit for the two-tube amplifier using the screen-grid tube is shown in Fig. 3. To help understand just how it operates let us trace the current from the B supply through the various apparatus. From the positive end of the B eliminator the current flows through the output device (this may be the loudspeaker or an output transformer working into the speaker) to the plate of the power tube. From the plate it passes to the filament on the electron stream. From there it divides, some passing through the resistance across the grid filament and going through the first tube to —B. Some current takes the path through the resistances X Y Z to —B.

Bias in Two Parts

It may easily be seen that the plate and the screen grid of the first tube are positive with respect to the cathode, while the grid of the power tube has a negative bias with respect to its filament. The bias on the first tube is made up of two parts. The resistance in series with the cathode and a part of Z. The reason that a part of the resistance Z is used is

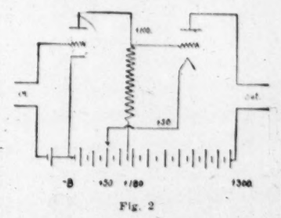


Fig. 2

to compensate for drifting tendencies, for a change in plate current will also change the bias. Across this bias resistance is the ordinary by-pass condenser C.

To eliminate the extra cost of a high voltage B supply with its associated filter, the filter is almost entirely eliminated and the hum in the output is done away with by means of a condenser C_2 connected to some point on the resistance Y. This actually puts a hum in the first tube which when it is amplified is equal and opposite to that introduced into the power tube due to poor filtration. Thus the two hums cancel one another completely.

From the standpoint of production the circuit would seem to have a number of advantages. Namely, a humless amplifier with good quality which is economical to produce. From the public's point of view the system is most acceptable for there is a continual clamor for the elimination of hum with the retention of good quality.

Lightning Tests Tried on Plane

WHAT will a stroke of lightning do to an all-metal airplane?

This is one of the many things that experimental laboratories, government authorities and the industry are trying to find out. No damage—is the answer so far, as demonstrated on the Barling NB-3 monoplane.

At the laboratories of the Ohio Insulator Company at Akron, extensive tests in this line are being made by Popular Mechanics and other interests. The apparatus used is especially built to give as nearly as possible the exact results of natural lightning. The NB-3, with the engine running is so revolved and turned as to be struck at various points and different angles and subjected to the tearing force and splintering shocks of strokes presumably the same as might happen naturally when flying through the clouds of thunderstorm.

A series of many discharges varying from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 volts has been used. Tests will be continued to determine if such a plane can be seriously damaged by lightning and, if so, what preventive measures can be adopted.

Low Fares and Big Ships

By MAJ. ROBERT F. RAYMOND JR., D. S. C.

THE recent slashes in fare rates by the major transport operators in this country, and their consequences, are going to be very clearly reflected, the writer believes, in airplane design—as applied in particular to the very large types.

All along the line of the question of a sound transport business it will be seen that, granted traffic, the big ship is to be looked to for profits. And its development is now going on at a rapid rate along a number of clearly defined courses set in 1929—which was especially a year of achievement in big ships.

The 1929 trends in big ship design have extremely interesting comparisons and contrasts. At one extreme stands the aerial Leviathan, Dr. Dornier's 12-motored flying boat, the DO-X, which successfully flew over Lake Constance with 169 persons on board. At the other extreme stands Giuseppe Bellanca's new transport, which carries only 12 passengers, but does so with a single motor.

In between the extremes stands a group of decidedly interesting multi-motored ships, far smaller than the DO-X, but each the largest of its class—and bound, I think, for some time to come to exert a far stronger influence than the DO-X on actual flying progress, due to the tremendous amount of money tied up in a single DO-X. The planes in question are: France's largest seaplane, a tri-motored Farman; the four-motored Handley Page 40-passenger, now building; and the Junkers G-38, which differs radically from the other two.

Big Single Motor Jobs

The sizes, powers, and patterns of these ships will probably be much imitated. But in the offing another trend looms up with strong possibilities. This would be a fairly large ship with a single motor of hitherto unapproached power.

It is very striking that these modern planes of supersize and superpower have been produced by designers whose names belong to fairly ancient airplane history. During the war Handley Page produced a bomber of such size that I flew my single-seater Nieuport fighter into an airdrome and parked it under the bomber's wing. At that time the Germans were developing their big Gothas, as I vividly remember from many an evening made more interesting to me when the hum of their twin Mercedes motors sounded out.

Large Sikorsky planes have just been ordered by Pan-American Airways, on advice of Colonel Lindbergh in his capacity as their technical adviser. As early as 1913, and before that time, Igor Sikorsky, then designer-in-chief of the late Tsar Nicholas, produced a multimotored ship, and continued throughout the war to improve upon it. By late 1914 he had developed a four-motored bomber, which was the largest used by any country during the World War.

Regularly since the war, on air lines throughout Europe, the multi-motored ships of Germany, England, France and Italy have plied their regular courses. It remained for 1929, however, to leap to a size heretofore unattempted. The most spectacular example was the test flight of Dr. Dornier's DO-X flying boat over Lake Constance with 169 persons on board.

The new 40-passenger Handley Page transport, largest of the British land planes now building, is more or less of the conventional biplane type—a true lineal descendant of the war-time bomber, under whose wing I parked my pursuit ship. This plane, with its four motors, delivers less horsepower than that of our own Fokker F-32, which has a like number of motors. The plane itself shows a refinement of detail, and a luxuriousness of appointment which characterize so many of the British deluxe ocean-going liners.

Salon Arrangement

The arrangement of the salons is interesting. The fuselage is built in two sections—the front one containing the pilot's cockpit, and, directly behind it a small wireless room between it and the forward salon, which carries 20 passengers. Passing from the forward salon through a baggage and mail room, one reaches the aft salon. It also seats 20 persons.

France has its Farmans and Italy its Caproni and Savoia-Marchetti; Germany its Rohrbach-Romar and its Dorniers. These are all big ships, proven through years of test and constantly being made better—many of them larger. The outstanding European development of 1929, however, in big ship design was the Junkers G-38. This is pre-eminent by reason of the provision for the inspection and care of motors while in flight, and furthermore, the body-in-wing construction will appeal to many aeronautical experts as representing the proper trend of big ship design.

The writer, from early experience, learned to have a very wholesome respect for planes of German design. The Treaty of Versailles, in throttling the development of military aviation in Germany, supplied the spark which caused commercial development to flare up to a quite amazing degree. The German Luft Hansa, aided by a direct subsidy from the Government, built itself into the largest and longest air system in the whole world. Proven in such a school, technical development was rapid. Various factories flourished, and among these was that of Professor Junkers, a pioneer in the development of all-metal construction.

The latest result of Junkers' craftsmanship is the Junkers G-38, designed for 40 passengers, and now for a brief moment the world's largest land plane, having a span of very nearly 148 feet, and a length of 75½ feet. This ship, powered with four water-cooled motors built by the same company, and developing altogether 2400 horsepower, has a cruising radius of over 3000 m[illegible] with a full load. It is not the size of the ship, however, to which I wish to call attention, but rather its expression of Professor Junkers' view that an airplane should not consist of a fuselage, or body, to which wings are attached, but rather that the wings should be the principal part, with the fuselage gradually losing its identity, if not disappearing altogether.

Coincident with the testing of this mammoth of the air, we learn that the professor has already completed the engineering work for a plane for 100 passengers, baggage, fuel and crew. The G-38 embodies many distinct changes in design. The principal one, as we have already said, is the utilization of the inside of the wings for engines, gasoline tanks, crew and even some of the passengers. To walk inside a wing containing several rooms and much machinery certainly must be a novel experience.

In placing Dr. Junkers' G-38 before Dr. Dornier's DO-X, I am actuated by the fact that the former ship is a real step in advance in engineering, while the Dornier seaplane, while forcing attention by its immense size, is more an adaptation of engineering previously developed in ships not so formidable in proportions.

United States Progress

I do not want the reader to think that the United States has been slumbering on this question of big ships. Such is decidedly not the case. At the start of the year 1929 a tri-motored Keystone Patrician, carrying 20 passengers, was the largest commercial transport in America. Most familiar was the Ford all-metal monoplane, carrying 14 passengers and a crew of three. In a short span of 12 months there has come into being the new 18-passenger Curtiss Condor, whose abilities were well proven on the Ford Reliability Tour; the Fokker F-32, a four-motored Leviathan of the air, capable of carrying 32 passengers. A number of these have been built already, some of them with comfortable sleeping accommodations comparable to those of a Pullman car.

As the Curtiss Condor is the offshoot of a bomber built for the army, so is the Consolidated Commodore an adaptation of the big Admiral patrol boat, designed for the United States Navy.

The New York, Rio Janeiro & Buenos Aires Line has already placed several of them in commission on this new route between the Americas, with a considerable number more on order. Its honors as our largest commercial seaplane will be short-lived, however, for Pan-American Airways, principal competitor of the N. Y. R. B. A. group, on advice of Colonel Lindbergh, as already mentioned, has gone in for some 40-passenger Sikorskys.

Giuseppe Bellanca is about to test a 12-passenger, single-motored transport, which will be a serious threat to existing tri-motored jobs of from 12- to 18-passenger capacity. Two of these Bellancas are nearing completion—one powered with a Pratt and Whitney Hornet, a radial type motor of 575 horsepower; and the other, the Curtiss water or chemical-cooled Conqueror, developing more than 600 horsepower.

In these Bellancas the desired end sought is decreased cost of operation, rather than increased passenger revenue. Mr. Bellanca is a designer of well-established reputation, and it may well be believed that a 12-passenger, single-motored job may well find a place for itself, particularly on "feeder lines." It takes no expert mathematician to figure, for instance, the competition which such a plane, with its single Pratt & Whitney Hornet, of 575 horsepower, would furnish to a well-known all-metal monoplane, dependent for power on three Pratt & Whitney Wasps of 450 horsepower, with the multimotored plane carrying 16 passengers as against the 12 of its single-motored rival. And let it be said that strangely enough the single-motored job is the faster of the two.

I do not want to close my discussion of big ships without mention of a project so stupendous as to be hard to realize. I refer to the mammoth air liner promised by the General Development Company of Connecticut, under the direction of Dr. William Christmas, designer and chief consultant. Dr. Christmas, although partly discredited at the time of his completion of the "Christmas Bullet," which no one could fly, is nevertheless no newcomer in the who's who of airplane design. He is the holder of several basic patents in present-day approved design, including several on aileron control. Some idea of the vastness of this ship may be gained from its description recently published from Hartford, Conn., which states that New York's Fifth Avenue traffic could pass between its "landing legs."

In a special to The Christian Science Monitor a while back, a fanciful drawing of the completed ship was printed with a part of its wing cut away to divulge details of its interior arrangement. Briefly, I should say that its chief outward characteristic, aside from its immense size, is the carrying to fulfillment of Dr. Junkers' body-in-wing plan. Passengers, freight, and virtually all of the load, would be carried inside the wing. Two fuselages extend to the rear far enough to carry the appended tail surfaces. Wing spread is 262 feet, height, 31½ feet, length 138 feet, and gross weight in excess of 72 tons.

The power plant is described as eight chemically cooled engines of greater than 1000 horsepower each. I am curious to know just what motor is sufficiently proven, to be so adapted.

To the skeptical let me say however, that other than in power [illegible] development there seems to be nothing in the design of this ship to lead me to believe that it could not fly as successfully as the giant Dornier.

(This is the fifth of a series of articles on key 1929 aviation developments, which are expected to have a marked effect on [illegible]

STOCK MARKET PRICES RESIST BEAR PRESSURE

Profit-Taking Absorbed in Good Fashion—Rails, Foods and Amusements Higher

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NEW YORK—Operations for the rise, which had been checked yesterday by profit taking, were resumed with vigor on the stock exchange this morning, and, despite further selling to realize profits, made excellent headway during the abbreviated session in a well diversified market. Advances of several points were registered by many issues, some of which sold at new highs for the movement.

Railroad stocks held the spotlight. Dealings in Canadian Pacific, which have been greatly stimulated by news that the shares will be split four for one, soared to a new high record price, while the new stock on a when-issued basis, was the feature of an otherwise uninteresting curb market.

Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio and New York Central were other stocks which sold at best recent prices. The rails have many friends, who have been merely waiting for some good excuse to bid up their stocks, and they seem to have found one in the developments in Canadian Pacific.

Amusement stocks were in good demand, with the the exception of Fox Film, which was weak. Food shares also had an active market. Steel common was relegated to the background and moved irregularly, an early reaction being followed by good recovery. Oils were heavy, but utilities generally were higher.

A drop in French francs to a new low price for the movement was a feature of the foreign exchange market today. Another development which attracted attention was a sharp rise in Canadian dollars. The latter now command the best price since last December, due largely to the movement of the wheat crop.

On the whole, movements of European exchanges during the week just ended have tended to even up rates and restore parities. French francs, which had been relatively too high, have been going down, while sterling, which was too low in relation to francs, has been rallying. Those movements are due in part to the corrective influence of the recent bank rate revisions.

The pressure on cotton, which had caused a sharp break in the market, lifted today, with the result that prices rebounded nearly $1 a bale. Transactions of 10,000 to 15,000 bales featured the early trading, giving the impression that the co-operative organization was supporting the market.

The wheat market was lower in response to weakness in Liverpool. Buying power was poor.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The stock market continues to act well, with a well-defined upward trend. Statements as to brokers' loans give no indication of any important transfer of stocks from strong to weak hands. The ratio of borrowings to the market value of listed stocks is probably at a record low. We do not believe that there has been sufficient weakening of the market's technical position to warrant anything more than one or two day reactions.

Jackson Brothers Boesel & Co.: We have frequently commented on the advantage of having a substantial sprinkling of high-grade rails in one's account and feel that this group will fully justify purchases at current levels. The four-for-one split-up of Canadian Pacific should act as a stimulant to buying in high priced American rails. We continue to favor such issues as New York Central, Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Frisco, New Haven, Erie, Chicago & Northwestern and others which we have mentioned.

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: The market is one in which particular attention should be given to developments in individual lines of industry in connection with consideration of the stocks by which each is represented.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: At present an abundance of caution is being displayed by most buyers of stocks. We believe that there are sufficient constructive factors to warrant the belief that the main trend of prices is still upward.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The market has now had a very substantial recovery. The fact, to a point where the yields on the better grade of stocks is quite small. A level has been reached where increasing discrimination is called for.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: Stocks purchased on Saturday morning should encounter a better market on Monday.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We expect the market to make little headway in today's short session. Based on yesterday's failure to resume the advance, we would expect that any constructive activity next week would probably be limited with reaching a double top for this phase of advance, and we would prefer to reduce trading commitments at this time.

Blyth & Co., New York: A continuation of the present irregularity may be looked on as highly constructive to the technical position of the list itself. Possibility of a continuation of the moderate profit taking appears in immediate prospect. If the market, however, shows signs of support at recently established resistance levels, the purchase of stock during such periods appears fundamentally sound.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Mar.	1.15¾	1.17¾	1.15¼	1.16½
May	1.20	1.21⅞	1.19⅝	1.20⅞
July	1.21	1.22⅜	1.20¾	1.21⅞
Corn				
Mar.	.87⅞	.88¾	.87¾	.88¼
May	.91⅞	.92⅝	.91½	.92¼
July	.93¼	.94¼	.93⅛	.94⅛
Oats				
Mar.	.44⅜	.45	.44⅜	.44⅝
May	.46	.46⅜	.46	.46⅜b
July	.45¼	.45⅝	.45¼	.45½
Lard				
Mar.	11.05	11.10	11.05	11.07b
May	11.22	11.27	11.22	11.25
July	11.45	11.50	11.45	11.47
Winnipeg Wheat				Prev.
	High	Low	Last	Close
May	1.26⅜	1.25	1.26⅛	1.26⅜
July	1.28⅜	1.27	1.28⅛	1.28¼
Oct.	1.27¼	1.25¼	1.26⅝	1.26⅝b

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.13⅜	1.12¾	1.13⅛	1.13½
July	1.15⅝	1.13⅝	1.14⅜	1.14½

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

Wheat, 2 red	$1.26½	$1.29¾	$1.64¾
Corn, yellow	1.04½	1.03⅝	.81
Oats, 2 white	.56½	.56½	.65
Flour	6.40	6.30	6.50
Beef, family	28.00	28.00	28.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	30.50
Lard	.1165	11.20	.1235
Tallow, mid-up	.0520	.0535	.0605
Cotton	.0525	.0525	20.25
Sugar	2.26	2.26	3.00
Coffee	1.00	1.00	.1800
Cocoa	.1800	.1800	.1800
Hides	.2900	.2912½	.4962½
Rubber	.1550	.1525	.2150
Tin	.0565	.0520	.0605
Copper	.0625	.0625	.0675
Lead	.0525	.0525	....

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Dir. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 8	Feb. 7
37¼	22	..	Abitibi	300	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝	
33⅜	..	..	Ab & Straus	200	31¼	30½	30½	30½	
87½	48	..	Adams Exp	600	87	86	86	86	
32	23½	1.60	Adams Ex pf	100	88¼	..	88¼	..	
87	88½	8	Adv-Rumely	1800	17	16	31	32	
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Ru pf	500	32	31	31	32	
41¼	22	..	Ahumada	300	..	..	¾	..	
..	..	..	Air Reduc	600	125¾	123½	124⅝	124⅞	
131¾	118	3f	Airway El	300	29¼	28¼	29¼	29¼	
32	21	2½f	Ajax Rubber	100	2	2	2	2	
2½	1¾	..	Alaska Jun	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9¼	9½	..	Alleghany	48000	31¾	30¼	31¾	30¾	
31⅜	23	..	Allegh Cp	100	123	123	123	123	
123	121	7	Allied Ch pf	3600	60	58¾	59¾	59¾	
62½	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	200	20¼	19½	20¼	19¾	
21⅞	18	2	Amerada	300	7	7	7	7¼	
7¾	7	..	Am Ag Ch	100	..	..	21	..	
32¾	27¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	84¾	84¾	84¾	87¾	
88	77	2f	Am Bk Note	200	8	7	7	7	
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	36	36	36	37¾	
39½	36	..	Am Beet S pf	1200	48¾	47¾	48¾	48¾	
50	40½	..	Am Bosch	1500	14¾	13¾	14¾	14	
14¾	8¾	7	Am Br Bov	10	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	
68½	61½	4f	Am Br Bv pf	100	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	
138½	117¾	..	Am Can	5100	138⅝	134⅝	138⅝	134⅝	
80½	78½	6	Am Car & F	100	85	85	85	84	
85	75¾	7	Am Chain pf	100	43½	43½	43½	43½	
46	36¾	2f	Am Chicle	700	28½	28¼	28½	28½	
33	26¾	1.60f	Am Com Alc	200	47½	47¼	47¾	47¾	
49	35	..	Am European	6000	95¾	93¾	94¾	94	
99¼	88¾	..	Am & FPw	100	108	108	108	108	
108¼	107	7	Am & FP 7	1700	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	
223½	187½	2f	Am Hawaii	400	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	
39½	35⅛	2f	Am Int Corp	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
43¾	35¾	..	Am La Fr	20	34	34	34	..	
23¼	..	..	Am La Fr pf	100	100	100	100	100	
33¼	30	..	Am Loco	300	113	113	113	113	
105	94⅞	8	Am Loco pf	300	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	
114⅜	111⅜	7	Am Metals	1600	..	..	⅞	..	
51½	44	3	Am Piano	2000	4½	4¼	4¾	4¾	
1	⅝	..	Am Piano pf	2000	11½	10½	11½	10¾	
4⅜	2½	..	Am Pw&Lt	1000	92¼	90½	92¼	90¾	
94½	77	6	Am P&L&...	500	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
101⅝	100	6	Am P&L pf st	300	83¾	83½	83¾	83¾	
81	80	5	Am Radiat	3600	35¾	34¾	35¾	35	
377⅜	301½	1½	Am Radiat pf	30	135	134¾	135	24	
133	126¾	..	Am Repub	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
37½	30½	..	Am Roll Mill	200	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
97⅞	80½	2f	Am Roll M rts	200	1	1	1	20¼	
1	⅝	..	Am Seating	100	21	21	21	..	
23	17¾	2	Am Ship Bld	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	76¾	
86	83	4	Am Smelt	800	77	76⅝	76⅝	48¾	
78½	69⅞	3	Am Stl Fnd	300	49½	48½	49¼	49¼	
50⅝	44¾	7	Am Stl F pf	10	113	113	113	48¼	
113	110½	2f	Am Stores	100	48	48	48	106¾	
23	17¾	2	Am Sugar pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	27	
107	104	7	Am Tel&Cab	100	27½	27½	27½	229¼	
27½	26¼	9	Am Tel&T	3000	230	228¼	229	..	
232¾	216	8	Am Type	300	132¼	132¼	132½	97½	
135	125	10	Am Wat W	700	99	97¾	99	..	
103½	85½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	103	103	103	15	
102½	93½	2	Am Wool	1500	13¼	13¼	13¼	35¾	
16	7¾	..	Am Wool pf	1000	38¾	37¾	41	41	
37¾	19¾	3	Am Writ pf	100	..	..	16	16	
24	22	2	Am Zinc	600	18¼	16	18	16½	
47⅝	38¾	2	Anac Wire	100	53	53	53	78½	
53¾	40	7	Anaconda	2500	19	17¾	18¾	44½	
80¾	69⅜	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	44¾	44¼	44½	35½	
46⅞	35	3	Andes Cop	100	26¾	26½	26¾	26¾	
37⅜	30¼	2	Arch Dan	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
27⅝	24¼	..	Arm Ill A	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	7	
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Ill B	100	6¾	6¾	7	..	
20	17⅜	2	Arnold Cons	1100	17¼	17¼	17¼	34½	
87⅛	61¾	2f	Art Loom	1000	34¼	33¾	34¼	237½	
34⅞	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	24¾	24¼	24¾	240½	
210¼	219¾	10	Atchison	300	103½	103½	103½	42	
103½	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	300	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
42¾	16	4	Asso Apparl	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	170	
170	166	10	Atl Coast L	200	76	74½	74½	76½	
80¾	72¾	..	Atl G&WI	1400	33¾	32¾	33¾	28½	
39⅝	36¼	1f	Atl Refin	100	37½	37½	37½	..	
90⅝	81½	2f	Atlas Pwd	500	225	223¾	225	224¼	
237	175½	3	Auburn Auto	100	65	65	65	..	
45	37	3	Auto Sales pf	100	44½	44½	45	45	
6¾	4¾	..	Auto Strop A	1300	5¾	5	5¼	5½	
..	..	..	Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	

			—B—						
35¼	30½	1¾	Baldwin	2000	34¼	32¾	33¾	33¾	
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	20	115	115	115	114¾	
119¾	115	7	Balt & O	2000	118¼	117¼	118½	117¾	
87	70	4	Balt & O pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	..	
..	1⅛	..	Balt&O rts	5100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	
71⅝	63	3½	Bangor & A	800	71⅝	70¾	71⅝	70	
24¾	21⅝	2	Banrsdall A	500	74	73¾	73¾	74⅜	
77	67½	4	Beatrice	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
6⅝	4¾	..	Belding H	100	36	36	36	39¼	
41⅞	32⅝	2	Bendix	700	36¼	35	36¼	36⅝	
36⅜	31⅛	2	Best & Co	4800	101¾	99¾	100⅝	100½	
102½	92	6	Beth Steel	100	53¼	53½	53½	53	
56⅜	47⅞	3f	Bohn Alum	1900	68¼	65½	66	66⅝	
68¼	60⅜	4	Borden	200	40¼	40	40¼	102½	
42	32⅞	..	Borg Warner	900	112	103	112	102½	
112	99	..	Boston & Me	3300	16¾	16¼	16¾	16½	
17⅛	14¼	..	Briggs	1300	69¾	68¾	68¾	145½	
71⅜	63	4	Bkyn Man T	400	146	145	146	144	
150⅜	131	5	Bkyn Un G	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
20⅝	17¼	3	Bruns Balke	200	25¾	25½	25½	25	
26⅝	22¼	1	Bucyrus	300	36¾	36¼	36¾	36½	
37⅞	33¾	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	12	11¾	12	12	
12¾	9¾	1	Budd Mfg	2800	13¾	13	13¾	13¼	
14⅜	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	900	40	39¼	40	39¼	
49½	29¾	1.60	Bullard	800	47¼	46½	47¼	47¾	
50⅝	43¾	2f	Burroughs	800	43¾	42½	43¾	42¾	
108	110¼	7	Bush Term	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	
24⅜	16½	..	Bush T deb	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	..	
22⅜	16½	..	Butterick	..	..	..	..	..	

			—C—						
70⅞	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69½	
1	..	..	Callahan	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
87⅝	81¾	10	Calu & Ariz	100	85	85	85	85¼	
33¾	29	4f	Cal & Hecla	400	71	70½	72	70½	
71⅝	63¾	..	Canada Dry	14600	225¾	219	224⅝	219¾	
225⅜	178⅜	10	Can Pac	800	32¼	31½	32¼	31¾	
32½	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	22	22	22	23	
26	18⅜	3	Capital Adm	100	35	35	35	34½	
249¾	192¼	6	Capital A pf	1300	232	230¼	232	233	
420½	315	7	Case Thresh	200	122	121¼	122	122	
68½	54	3	Case Thr pf	2100	68¾	68	68¼	67	
244¾	203¾	7	Caterpillar	1600	53¾	52¾	53	54¾	
110	103¼	7	Celotex	300	31¾	31½	31½	32½	
..	..	2	Cen Alloy	20	106	105½	106	106	
..	..	7	Cen Alloy pf	1000	5	4	5	..	
113	110½	..	Century Rib	10	58½	58½	58½	58¼	
5	3¾	..	Cent Rib pf	800	64	63¾	64	64	
58½	58½	6	Cerro de P	300	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾	
63⅝	59½	..	Cert-Teed	300	41⅝	41¾	42	42¾	
15⅞	8¾	4.20	Checker Cab	4500	76	74	75	75	
47¾	36	3	Ches Corp	2900	236	230	234½	228	
76	63½	10	Ches & Ohio	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	..	
236	233	..	Chi & Alton	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	..	
6¾	4¼	..	Chi & E I pf	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	157⅜	
47	36	..	Chi Gt West	1300	16	15	15¾	15⅞	
157⅞	135⅜	..	Chi Gt W pf	1500	40	38¾	40	28¼	
40¾	36⅞	..	Chi M&SP	4000	26¾	26	26¼	44⅝	
26¾	24	..	Chi M&SP pf	2500	45¾	44¼	45¼	88¼	
45¾	41⅞	5	Chi & NW	200	89¾	89	89	89¾	
89⅝	84	..	Chi Pneu	400	30½	30	30¾	30¾	
23⅝	22½	7	Chi RI	23500	121	119¾	121	120¼	
121	114	7	Chi Yel Cab	50	27½	27½	27½	..	
28¾	26¾	3	Chick Cot O	200	26½	26½	26½	63¾	
67⅝	57½	3	Childs	800	64¾	63¾	64¼	63¾	
41⅜	32¼	2.40	Chrysler	14800	37	36¼	37	46⅞	
44⅜	42¾	3.60f	City Ice	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46	
39	42¾	1	City Stores	1600	9	8¾	9	38¼	
10¼	8⅜	1	Clark Equip	100	37	37	37	36	
38½	33	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	144½	144½	144½	49¾	
50	48½	3	Coca Cola	1500	313½	309½	313½	48¾	
146	133¼	4	Colgate	5700	103	101	102	102¾	
50	48½	..	Collins&A	1500	31½	30½	31½	48¾	
22¾	14¾	..	Colo F&I	200	18½	18½	18½	18¾	
50¾	36½	3	Colo South	10000	89½	88¼	89¼	89	
135	83	8	Colum Gas	1800	184	182¼	184	184¼	
92¾	70½	..	Col Carbon	14600	29¾	28¾	29¼	29	
195¾	168⅜	.87	Col Graph	1000	30½	29¾	30½	30¼	
31¾	24⅜	..	Com Cred	100	22	22	22	..	
31⅞	23⅜	..	Com Cred pf	10	25	25	25	25	
24	26¼	1.60f	Com Inv Tr	1400	45¾	45½	45¾	45¾	
47⅜	26¼	1	Com Inv war	200	14½	14½	20½	20¾	
15	11	..	Com Inv Tr pf	6700	20½	20¼	20¾	154	
82¾	27¼	1	Comwlth Pw	400	156	154¾	155	17	
156	122	..	Commwlth So	39600	17½	17¼	17¾	17¾	
17½	12¾	.60	Congoleum	1900	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾	
18⅜	13½	..	Con Film	900	2½	2¼	2¾	2¾	
23	15½	2	Con Film pf	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	111	
25	18	2	Con Gas	23500	112¾	110¾	111¾	111¾	
114¾	96⅝	4	Con Gas pf	600	160	160	160	15¾	
102¾	99½	5	Con Textile	500	17¾	17¾	18	17¾	
1	1	1.20	Container A	1500	18	18	18	17¾	
18	12	..	Container B	2100	6¾	6¼	6¾	45¾	
6¾	4¼	..	Cont Bak A	600	45½	45	45½	57¾	
48½	39	..	Cont Bak B	400	6	6	6	..	
6¾	5¾	8	Cont Bak pf	400	91	90¾	91	91	
91½	88	2½	Cont Can	6800	60	57¾	60	58¾	
60½	50¼	2	Cont Dia Fib	6700	31¼	30¼	30¾	30½	
74½	28	3	Cont Ins	400	69	68¾	68¾	65	
71	59	2	Cont Motors	700	6¾	6½	6¾	21¾	
..	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	2200	21¾	21¼	21¾	23	
22¾	21⅜	..	Cont Shares	2400	24½	23¾	24¼	96¾	
24⅜	21⅜	1	Corn Prod	2800	98¾	97½	97¾	30¾	
98⅞	87½	2	Coty	500	29¾	29¾	30¾	30¾	
33	24¼	2f	Cream of Wh	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	
27¾	25½	..	Crown Cork	100	50	50	50	49¾	
53¾	43	..	Crown Zell	200	17¼	17¼	17¾	90½	
18	17	5	Crucible	300	89¾	89¼	89¾	112½	
90½	61½	7	Crucible pf	120	114½	114½	114½	1	
114½	110	..	Cuba Cane	200	1	1	1	..	
1¼	⅜	..	Cuba Cane pf	1400	27¾	25¾	27¾	63	
3¾	2	..	Cub Am S pf	250	65	64¾	65	45½	
65	45½	..	Cudahy	200	45½	45½	45½	71¾	
87¾	61½	..	Curtiss Wr	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
150⅞	138⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1800	14¼	14	14	138¾	
73½	64	3½	Cutler	100	73	73	73	72	

			—D—						
36	28⅝	..	Davison	200	34	34	34	34	
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	6900	153	147	152	146¾	
153	136	6	Del Lac&W	500	75	75	75	..	
75	60	..	Denv RG pf	100	110½	110½	110½	..	
110½	106¾	..	Devoe & R 1pf	20	145	145	145	145	
137	129	8	Diamond M	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
24½	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores	1500	127¾	125¾	127¾	126	
131	112¾	4	Dupont	200	115¼	115¼	118¼	115	
117¼	114½	1	Dupont deb	200	115¾	115¾	115¾	15	
16¾	15	1	Duplan Silk	..	..	..	..	..	

			—E—						
196½	175¾	5	East Kodak	2000	190¼	189¾	190¼	190	
..	..	..	Eaton Axle	700	35¼	34½	35¼	34½	
..	..	..	Ettingon	100	97	97	97	97	
107⅞	78⅜	2½	Elec Auto Lt	110	108¾	107½	107½	108	
105	86½	7	El Auto L pf	11800	62¼	60¾	62	61	
116¾	106¼	1	Elec P&L	1800	76	74	76	73½	
62¾	49¼	1	Elec Sto Bat	100	54	54	54	54½	
76½	69⅜	5	Emer-Br A	13900	51	49¾	50¾	49¾	
39	29½	1f	Eng P S	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	
99¾	94½	5½	EPS 5½pf ww	1000	44	43¾	44	44	
44	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	2300	¼	¼	¼	60¾	
..	..	..	Erie rts	8500	62¼	61¼	62¾	61¾	
64¾	56¼	4	Erie	1900	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	
62¾	56¼	4	Erie 1pf	200	60½	60¼	60½	60¼	
64¾	57¾	4	Erie 2pf	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	37	
26¾	25	4	Eureka Vac	200	26	25¼	26	26	
28½	18¾	2½f	Evans Auto L	..	..	..	..	..	

			—F—						
..	..	..	Fairbanks pf	90	17¼	17	17	18	
39¾	17	..	Fed Dept St	100	34¾	34¼	34½	24¾	
36½	28	..	Fed L&ST	200	67½	67	67½	67¾	
88	59¾	1½	Fed L&T pf	10	95	95	95	97	
93	91	3	Fed Motor T	1200	9¼	9	9¼	9	

1930 Range High	Low	Dir. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 8	Feb. 7
37¾	24	2.80	Fed W&t Svc	300	35¾	35½	35¾	36	
37⅝	23½	2.40	Fidelity Ins	200	80	79¾	80	80	
80	55½	2.60	Firestone	100	28½	28¼	28½	28½	
33½	28¼	1.60	Firestone pf	900	82¾	82¼	82¾	82¾	
56⅝	30½	6	First Nat St	300	57	57	57	58	
61⅜	20⅝	2½	Fisk Rubber	1300	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾	
4⅞	3	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	17¾	17¾	17¾	42	
20	13	..	Follansbee P	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
42⅞	37½	3	Foster & Wh	300	44	43¾	44	44	
67	60½	4	Fox A	59900	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¾	
35¼	33⅝	4f	Freeport Tx	200	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	

			—G—						
77⅛	53⅝	..	Gabriel A	1400	77¾	75	75	75¾	
77⅛	53⅝	..	Gamewell	100	77	77	77	77	
14	11	..	Gardner M	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
41	24	1	Gen Am Inv	500	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
106⅝	85¾	4	Gen Am Tk	8300	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	
41	30	1	Gen Asphalt	700	35¾	35¼	35¾	35	
31¾	25	..	Gen Bronze	100	31	31	31	30¾	
75	58	..	Gen Cable	100	74	74	74	74¾	
28	25	..	Gen Elec	36300	75⅞	74¾	75⅛	74¾	
30¼	.80	..	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
11¾	11¾	.80	Gen Foods	10500	53	52

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

New York and London Bank Rates Cut—American Steel Trade Gains

The easing trend of international monetary conditions finds reflection this week in the reduction of bank rates at New York and London, following last week's cut in the Bank of France rate to 3 per cent.

At New York the lower rate of 4 per cent was generally expected and is seen as assuring business of a plentiful supply of money for the reconstruction now under way. The London cut to 4½ per cent was believed by many to be overdue, stock market opinion in particular having forecast the action for several weeks.

Attention is centering more and more on the world's gold supply and its relation to general prosperity. With the return of numerous countries to a gold standard during the last several years, the possibility of a gold shortage, with its consequent depressing effect on prices and therefore on business and individual incomes, is being widely discussed.

It is pointed out that gold production has not increased sufficiently to maintain price levels, and the current monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada states that if the central banks of the world insist on keeping up present standards of gold reserves the situation resulting may be serious.

The bank's letter offers as a possible solution greater concentration of gold supplies in the central banks of the leading financial countries, and gives instances of certain countries being reluctant to part with gold even when their supply is greater than needed.

United States Trade

Further gains in the steel industry, in some instances raising operating rates to levels higher than those of a year ago, constitute an encouraging factor in the business situation in the United States. The automotive industry also continues to show quickening tendencies.

While sentiment over the outlook is buoyed up by these gains in key industries, the latest business indicators show the trade recession to be still under way.

The decline in the volume of check payments continues. Car loadings likewise show that the movement of merchandise through primary channels is at a rate lower than a year ago.

Wholesale prices during the week ended Feb. 1 declined from the previous week, and were lower than during the corresponding period of 1929, according to the Department of Commerce.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $11,113,902,000, and, as has been the case for a number of weeks, the total is substantially lower than a year ago. The percentage of decrease this week is 23 compared with the corresponding week of 1929.

Financing by bonds totaled $62,473,000 this week compared with $127,321,000 last week and $129,624,500 in the similar period last year.

Reductions of rediscount rates were announced by six Federal Reserve banks this week.

South American Reports

Further rains have assured Argentina of a large corn crop, according to cable dispatches to the United States Department of Commerce. General business, however is unchanged.

Basic conditions in the Brazilian trade situation are also unimproved, although in Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco an increase in building is noted. Manufacturing is still handicapped, and unemployment continues a problem.

Commercial activity in Colombia is in a period of recession, with unemployment presenting a serious problem.

The New York stock market displayed a better tone again this week, with activity more pronounced. Profit taking, developing late in the week, caused irregularity. Brokers' loans increased $57,000,000.

Dullness prevailed on the London stock market at the opening of this week, but, with a substantial influx of gold, sentiment improved. The cut in the Bank of England rate followed immediately, and was reflected in further gains in the stock market. The trend became irregular Friday, gilt-edge and international issues being under pressure.

After several days of extreme quietness and price depression, trading on the Paris Bourse resulted in some improvement Friday. The market was more active, and an upward trend developed.

Irregularity, with a weak undertone, characterized the first few days of this week on the Berlin Boerse. Some improvement followed, attributed to buying by London and American interests.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 7	Last Feb. 6
150	Acme Steel	97½	97	97	97
150	Address Int	28¾	28	28	28
100	Allied Motor	15¾	15¾	16	
400	Am Com P A	26	25¾	26	26½
8900	Art Met Wk	25¾	24¾	25¼	24¼
75	Asso T&T	60¼	60	60¼	60
250	As Tel Util	26½	26¼	26¾	26½
150	Atlas Stores	24	23¾	24	23¼
100	Bastian-Bles	37	37	37	38½
60	Baxter Lund	11	10¼	11¼	11¼
850	Brown Fnce	22¼	21¾	22	21½
4650	Burnham Tr	31½	29¾	31	26¾
740	Butler Bros.	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
740	Cent Mfg.	18	17½	17¾	18
7707	Cnt P Srv A	38	35¾	36	35¾
10500	Cent & SW U	26¾	25¼	25¾	25⅝
100	Chi City pf	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
18500	Chi Corp	15	14½	14¾	15
2800	Chi Corp pf	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
1600	Chi Inves	¾	¾	¾	¾
675	Com Edison	260	257½	263	259
500	Consumers Co	6	6	6	6
30000	Cont Chgo	67¼	66¼	66½	67
1850	Cord Corp	12¾	12¼	12¾	13
100	El House Ut	41¾	41¾	41¾	42½
250	Gleaner C H	26¼	24¾	26¼	25
150	Gt Lakes Air	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Horwell & Co	34¾	34	34¾	35
1350	Inland Util	24¾	24¼	24½	24½
7600	Insull Ut Inv	67¾	66	67	66¼
950	Ins Ut Inv 2d	94¾	93	94	93
1450	Kalmazoo St	63¾	62¼	63	62¼
2000	Libby, McN	18¾	18¼	18¾	18½
100	Lion Oil	20¾	20½	20½	21
700	Manh Dearb	38¾	37	37¾	37
100	Mer & M A	21	21	21	20¼
73500	Mid Utilities	31¾	30¾	31½	31
600	Mid Ut pf	100½	100	100½	100¼
1050	Mo-Kan Pipe	22	21¾	22	22
1850	Morgan Lith	18	17	17½	17¼
500	Nat Ed P A	34¾	34¼	34¼	35
1350	Nat Sec Inv	20½	19¾	19¾	20½
350	No Am Car	39	38	39¼	39¼
50	N A Lt & Pw	69	68	68	69
450	Pac Pub S A	30	28¾	30	28¾
550	Q S DeVry	20¾	20¼	20¾	21
210	Rollins H pf	42¾	40½	40¾	40¾
200	Ross Gear	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Sally Frocks	15	15	15	15
100	Sangamo El	36	36	36	36
2150	Seabd Ut Sh	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
197	Sheff Steel	51¼	50¾	51¼	51⅜
50	Stand Dredge	28¼	26½	26½	26½
50	St Dr cv pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½
100	Stelnite Rad	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Swift & Co.	133½	133¼	133½	133⅝
1200	Swift Intl	33¾	33¼	33½	33
350	Unit CAm pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
150	USG Gypsum	47¾	47	47½	47½
150	Utah Radio	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
2150	Util & Ind	20	19½	19¾	19½
400	Ut & Ind pf	27	26¾	27	26¾
250	Vortex Mfg	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
150	Wahl Co Mf A	29½	29	29½	29¾
5500	Wahl Co	7¼	6¾	7	6¾
200	Winton Eng	47½	47	47	47½

Stock sales today 315,700.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99½	99½
Alleghany 5s '44	102	101¾
Alleghany 5s '49	102	101¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¼	103
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99½	99½
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	99¾	99¾
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	98¾	98¾
Am G & I Chem 5½s ct '49	101	101
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	96	95¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	72¾	72¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T & T 6s	101⅛	101⅛
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	147¾	147¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅞	103¾
Am T & T col 6s	101¼	100⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101½	101½
Am T T deb 5½s '43	105⅛	105⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105¼	105
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79	78
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	86¼	86¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¼	89¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84¾	84¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	140	139
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77	76¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¾	100¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	92½	92¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	92¾	92¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99
B&O rfg 5s '95	102¼	102
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅝	101⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104	104
B&O 5s series D	102	102
BO rgg 6s '95	109	109
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104	104
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '96	102¼	102
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Bergen Co Gas 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	97¾	97¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97½	97
Brw C R Nor 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94	93¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¾	92¾
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅝	100½
Can North sf 7s '40	110½	110½
Can Pacific deb 4s	83¾	83¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101½	101½
Can South cvn 5s '62	104¼	104¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99¾	99¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92¾	92¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101¾	101¾
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	91¾	91¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	60	60
Cespedes Sugar sf 7s '39	15	15
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Ches & O 4½s A	94¼	94¼
Ches & O 5 1½s	94¼	94
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	97¼	97¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77½	77½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64¾	64¾
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	100	100
Chi M&StP 4½s C	93	93
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	74	74
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92	92⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100¼	100¼
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108⅝	108⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	71½	71½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89	89
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96¾	96
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94	94
Chi StL & NO Mem 4s	88½	88½
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	103	103
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104	104
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	99½	99½
Coolnial 6s ct	84	84
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	96½	96½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98¾	98¾
com Inv Trust 5½s '49	88½	88
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	92	91
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104¾	104¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅞	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Container Corp 5s '43	78	78
Crown Cork 7s Seal 6s '42	96½	96½
rown Wil Paper 6s '51	100⅝	100⅜
uba Cane Sug deb 8s '30 ct	29¾	29¾
Cuba Can Sug 7s ct	40	40
Cuba Nor Ry Ry 5½s '42 rcts	68	68
Suba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ct	39	39
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¾	92¾
Del & Hudson 7s '39	100¾	100¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93	93
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	96	96
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¾	102⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	102¾
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96¾	96¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94¾	94¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	67	67
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102½	102½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	83½	83½
Erie cv 4s A '53	83¾	83¾
Erie 5s '67	96	96
Erie gen lien	81	80⅝
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85¾	85¾
Gla East Coast 5s '74	57	56
Fla Cen Pen 5s	97	97
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '53	28¾	28¾
Gannett 6s '43	86½	86½
Gen Invest 5s	83¾	83¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102⅞
Gen Pet 5s '40	101	100⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	97¾	97¾
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102⅞	102⅝
Georgia 1st	103¼	103¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106½	106
Goodyear 5s '57	92¼	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	104⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Great Northern 4¼s '61	94½	94½
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¼	109¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅜	111
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98¼	98
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71½	71½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97	97
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ill Cen 4s '53	89¼	88½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	91⅝	91⅝
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98⅜	98⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92¼	92½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100½	100⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97⅝	97¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68	68
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67½	67½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92	92
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94	93⅝
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	103	102⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	87¼	87¼
Int Paper 6s '55	86½	86
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	94	94
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	117	116½
Int Tel & Tel 5s wi	96⅝	96½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 ct	30¼	30½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	99½	99½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75¾	75⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89¾	88¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102¾	102
L'Autaro 6s '54	81½	80¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88	88
Lowe's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94	94
L&N 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Manahi Sug 1st 7½s '42	84¾	84¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	60	59½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¾	100¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	98¼
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	82½	82½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75¾	73¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99½	99¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99	98¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99¼	99¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	112	111½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	95	95
Montgomery Dist col 5s '42	95⅝	95⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81	81
Nash Chat & St L 4s '78	90½	90½
Namm Sons 6s	88	88
Nat Acme 6s '42	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98⅝	98⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	28	28
N E T & T 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜
N O T & M inc 5s '35	96½	96½
N O T & M 5s B '54	96	96
N O T & M 5½s '54	102⅜	102½
NYC&HR rcg 5s	78½	78½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79½	79½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89¼	89¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97½	97½
NYC&HR rfg & Im 5s 2013	105¼	105¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	77	77
N Y Chi St L 1st 4s '37	95¾	95¾
N Y Chi & StL 4½s '78	95¾	94⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	106⅞	106⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s R '75	106½	106½
N Y Connecting rfg 6½s '41	113¾	113¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	84	83
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	83½	83½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91¾	91½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	130	129
NY Sus & D gen 5s '40	77¼	77¼
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	85	85
NY Sus & W 5s	99⅝	99⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¾	110¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108½	108½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	89	89
Ning Lock & O P 5s '35	103	103
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	72	71
Norf & W con 4s '96	93	93
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	55	55
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s B '51	101	100½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pac 4s reg	87¼	87¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64¾	64¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	90¼	90¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¼	100¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	75	75
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	101¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	107½	102
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '37	103	102⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	80	80
Penn R R gtd 4s '31	99¼	99¼
Penn R R 4½s '65	98¼	98¼
Penn R R 5s '64	103¼	102⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106½	106½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108¾	108½
Penn R R col 7s '30	100¼	100¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	104	104
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	92
Pond Creek Pocah 5s '59	98½	98½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Portland Railway 6s '30	99¾	99¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	94
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	95⅝	95⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	98	98⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	98¾	98⅜
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97	97
Rep Brass 6s '48	103½	102
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84	84
Richfield Oil 6s	96	96
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅜	107⅜
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97½	97½
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96½	96½
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅝	88½
St L & S F 4½s '78	90	89½
St L S W con 4s '32	98¼	98¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	98½	98½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92	92
San Ant P Sv 6s	104	104
Seabd A L 4s st '50	66	66
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	60	60
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75	74⅜
Seabd Al Fla Ry 6s A '35	71	70
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	93¼
Shell Union 5s'	95	94⅜
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45½	45½
Shell U S S ct ww	98¾	98½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97	97
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¾	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s' 42	95½	95¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '50	97¾	97⅜
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	91¾
So Pac 4½s '68	95½	95½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98¾	98
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¾	89½
So Ry con 5s '94	108	108
So Ry gen 6s '56	116	116
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¾	122¾
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	91¾	91¾
So Ry 4s StL div '51	89	89
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¾	95¾
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	87¾	87¾
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101¾	101⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100½	100¼
Third Ave 5s '37	52	51⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32	32
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	101	100¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90¼	89⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	108½	108½
U S Rubber 5s '47	85½	85½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101	100⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92¼	92¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98¾	98
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	74	74
Va Ry 5s '62	103¾	103¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Wabash 4½s '78	91	91
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	102
Wabash 5s B '76	99	99
Wabash 5½s '75	103¾	103¾
Wabash Tel 4s	90	90
Walworth 6s '45	89	89
Warner Quinn 6s '39	87	87
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	105½	105½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103¼	103¼
Western Electric 5s '44	102¾	102¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	97⅞	97⅞
Western Un 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	109	108¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	101
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103⅞	103¼
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	65¾	65¾
Youngstown 5s	101¼	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Feb. 8	Feb. 7
3½s '47	99.7	99.10	99.7	99.9	99.7
4th 4¼s '38	101.5	101.8	101.5	101.7	101.5
US 4s '54	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8
US 4¼s '52	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83	82¾
Akershus 5s '63	92¼	92
Antioquia 7s A '45	72½	72½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96¼	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96⅞	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	96¾	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96	96
Argentine 6s	96½	96½
Australia 5½s '57	89⅞	89¼
Australia 5s '55	87⅞	87½
Australia 5s '57	88	88
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	83	83
Austria (Cpper) 6½s '57 rct	86	85
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108¾	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111	110¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116¼	116
Belgium (King) 8s '41	111¼	110
Berlin 6½s '50	94½	94½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91	91
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	74	73¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	74	74
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	90	89⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75⅞	75⅝
Brazil 6½s, '27-'57	75¼	75½
Brazil 7s	83¼	82½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97¾	97½
Bremen 7s '35	100½	100¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77	76½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85½	85⅜
Bulgaria 7½s '68	84	84
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103½	103½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	106	106
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87½	87½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93½	92¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	88¾	88
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89¾	89½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Christiania (City) 6s '54	76¼	76
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	73¼	73¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76	75¾
Copen (City) 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100⅛
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	72½	72½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91½	91¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¾	104¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 ct	98⅝	98⅝
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	91¼	91¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	103¼	103¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91½	91½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	94⅞	94⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98½	98½
Finnish A 6½s '54	96½	95
Finnish B 6½s '54	94⅞	94⅞
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅞	103⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅝	113⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122	121½
Germ 7s '49	107	107
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82¼	82
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¼	8 2¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rct	84⅝	84½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	98½	98
Germ G E 7s '45	107	107
Greek 6s '68	85	85
Hamburg 6s '46	95¼	95¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	101
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91	91
Iseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86¼	86⅜
Irish Free State 5s '60	96	96
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94⅝	94⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '36	94	92⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	86¼	86
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	103¼	103¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95½	95¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	98½	98½
Mex Int Rit 4½s A '43	15½	15½
Mex 4s small A '04	13	13
Mex 4s large A '10	14¼	14¼
Mex 6s small A '33	24½	24½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89	89
Minas 6½s '58 ct	73½	73½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97	97
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99½	99½
New So Wales 5s '58	84½	84
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	89¼	89
Norway Bank 5s '67	96	97
Norway (King) 5s '63	97½	97
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅞	102⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¼	102⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	92	91¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	86½	86
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88¾	88½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101	101
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	80½	80¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	106½	106
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101½	101
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	74	74
Peru 6s '60	74¾	74¼
Peru 6s '61	74½	74½
Poland 6s '40	76	76
Poland 7s '47	83½	83
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NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
475 Aeallan Co pf	35	35	35
1 Ainsworth Mfg	25	25	25
2 Air Invest vtc	38¾	38¼	38¾
1 Airstocks vtc	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 Ala Gt South	122	122	122
3 Ala Gt South pf	125	125	125
10 All Amer G Corp	17½	12¾	17½
6 Allegheny Gas	7	6¾	7
3 Allied Mills	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 Allied Int Inv	6	6	6
26 Allied Pow & Lt	49	48	49
1 Al P & Lt 1st pf	82	82	82
1 Aluminum Co Am	321	321	321
1 Aluminum Co Am pf	107	106¾	107
2 Alum Co Am pf	22	22	22
3 Aluminum Goods	43	42¾	43
2 A Cities P&L "A"	43	42¾	43
11 A Cities P&L "B"	20¾	19¾	19¾
5 Am Com Pow "A"	26½	26	26½
1 A C Pow opt war	4¾		4¾
1 A C Pow opt war	4¾	4¾	4¾
26 Am Cyan B	27¾	27¼	27¼
1 Am Dept Stores	5½	5½	5½
8 Am & Fgn Pw war	7¾	6¾	7¾
7 Am Gas & El	134½	133	133
4 Am Gas & El pf	13¼	12¾	13
4 Am Gas & El pf	13¼	12¾	13
3 Am Invest War	6¼	6	6¼
2 Am Maracaibo	28¾	28¾	28¾
82 Am Sup-Power	29¼	28¾	29¼
2 Am Sup-Power 1pf	97	96¾	96¾
1 Am Yvette new	6	6	6
1 Anchor Post Fence	13¾	13	13¾
1 Anchr Post Fence	12¾	12½	12¾
17 Ark Nat Gas	12½	11¾	12½
103 Ark Nat Gas A	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Armstrong Cork	58½	58½	58½
7 Art Met Works	26	25¾	26
3 Asso Dye & Print	3	2¾	2¾
4 Asso El Ind Ltd	6¾	6¾	6¾
72 Asso G & El A	46¾	46¼	46¼
2 Asso Laun	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Associated Rayon	49	49	49
1 Atl Cst Fish	25	25	25
1 Atl Fruit & Sug	14	14	14
5 Auto VM cv pr pf	15	14¾	14¾
10 Auto Mus Inst A	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Avia Corp Am	32½	32½	32½
7 Avia Credit	13½	13½	13½

B

†200 Babcock & Wil	130	130	130
2 Bancomit Corp	9¾	9¾	9¾
13 Blue Ridge	40	38¾	40
19 Blue R cvt pf	37½	37	37
6 Brazil Tr & Lt	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Brill A	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Brown Fence B	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Buff N & E P pf	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Burco	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Burma Ltd	3	3	3

C

2 Cable & Wire B	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 CAM Co vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Can Mar Wireless	5¾	5¾	5¾
283 Can Pac Rwy n	27¾	27¼	27¼
12 Carib Syn	6	6	6
1 Carnegie Metals	38¼	38¼	38¼
6 Cent Pub Serv A	26	26	26
2 Cent & SW Util	28	6	6
2 Cent Pipe Stks	14	14	14
4 Chain Store Stk	24¾	24¾	25
18 Cen States Elec	38½	38½	39½
18 Ches & Ohio n	97¼	96¾	97¼
1 Cin Gas & El pf	31¾	31¾	31¾
360 Cities Serv	69¾	68¾	69¾
6 Cleve Tractor	53¾	53¾	53½
5 Colgate Palmolive	55¾	54¾	55¾
27 Colon Oil	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Columbia Pic	27¾	27¾	27¾
30 Comwlth Ed	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Comw Pow pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
227 Comw & So war	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Comw & So 6% pf	98½	98½	98½
1 Commu Wat Wks	13½	13¼	13½
1 Comstock Tunnel	8¾	8¾	8¾
12 Cons Cop M	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Cons Dairy Prod	16	15	16
1 Cons G&EB	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Cons G&EB rts	3¾	2¾	2¾
1 Cons G Ut Am	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Cons Hstru	4¾	4¾	4¾
25 Cons Laundries	14	13¾	13¾
1 Cons Royalty	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Cooper Bessemer	30½	30½	30½
2 Copeld Prod A	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Corron & Rey	14	14	14
1 Corron & R pf Av	75	75	75
4 Cortez Silver	¾	¾	¾
3 Creole Pet	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Cresson Gold	¼	¼	¼
7 Crocker & Wh	20½	19½	20½
45 Crocker & Wh rts	1¾	1	1¾
1 Crown Cen Pet	½	½	½
1 Curtiss Wright w	2¼	2¼	2¼

D

2 Dayton Airplane	5	4¾	4¾
†225 Deere & Co	615	610	615
15 Deere & Co new	125¾	124½	125
3 De Forest Radio	4¾	4¼	4¼
1 Detroit Aircraft	25½	25½	25½
1 Driver Harris	53	53	53
2 Dubilier Condenser	10½	10¼	10¼
†200 Duke Power (Sa)	194	187½	194
4 Durant Mot	5	4¾	4¾
1 Duval Tex Sul	17½	17½	17½

E

6 Eastern Util A	14¾	13½	14¾
2 Eisler Elec	17	17	17¼
204 El Bd & Sh (6%F)	96¼	94¾	96¼
2 El Bd & Sh pf (6)	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 El Pow Assoc A (1)	32¾	31¾	32
7 El Pw Assoc A (1)	29¾	28¾	29
1 El P&Lt opt war	37	37	37
8 Elec Share (1A)	24	23¾	24
2 Empire Fire Ins	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Emp Gas&FS pf 5.10	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Empire Pow (2)	50¾	50¾	50¾
3 Emp P S A (1.80)	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Emp Pub Serv war	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Evans Wallo Lead	4	4	4

F

4 Fabrics Finishing	4	3½	4
2 Fageol Mot	33¾	33¾	33¾
11 Fiat rcts	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Fiat deb rts	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Flintkote A	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Fokker Aircraft	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Fokker Aircraft	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Ford Mot Can A	30½	30½	30½
1 Ford Mot France	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Ford Motor Ltd	12¾	12¾	12¾
15 Fox Theater A	8	7¾	7¾
3 Franklin Mfg Co	17	16¾	16¾

G

4 Garlock Pck (1.20)	26	25¾	26
1 Gen Bak	3¾	3¾	3¾
13 Gen Bak pf (6)	44¼	43¾	43¾
2 Gen El L reg (5)	111¼	111¼	111¼
29 Gen Realty & Util	14¾	13¾	14¾
1 Gen Realty & Util pf	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Gilbert Co	43½	43½	43½
2 Glnr Cmb Harv N	27	26¾	27
2 Glen Alden Coa	11¼	11¼	11¾
4 Globe Underwriters	16¼	16¼	16¼
20 Gold Coin	4	4	4
41 Golden Cntr Min	6¾	3¾	6¾
14 Goldman Sachs	40	39	40
11 Gotham Knitbac	3½	2¾	3½
†10 Gt A&Pac NV	245	245	245
1 Grocery St Pr vtc	14	14	14
6 Ground Gripper	25¼	24¾	25
1 Ground Grip pf	29	29	29
10 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	135¾	134½	134½

H

2 Hecla Min	12½	12¾	12½
3 Helena Rubenstein	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Hendrie & Hardart	44½	44½	44½
1 Horn & Hard pf	101	101	101
†25 Horn & Hard pf	101	101	101
8 Hudson Bay M&S	13¾	12¾	13¾
2 Humble Oil & Ref	84¾	84	84
1 Hydro El Serv pf	42	42	42
4 Hygrade Food	12¾	12	12¾

I

3 Imp Oil Can new	25	25	25
15 Ind Ter Illum	34½	34½	34½
4 Insull Util	67	67	68
2 Insull Util 2d pf	96½	95½	96½
1 Insull Util pf	102	102	102
1 Indianap P&Lt pf	102	102	102
1 Indiana Pr Ser Am	77½	77½	77½
1 Ins Co Nor Am	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Insurance Sec	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Intercon Petrol	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Internat Pet	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Inter Superpow	39	39	39
1 Inter Util A	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Inter Util B	21¾	21	21¾
3 Inter Util war	11	11	11
2 Interstate Equities	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Int Eq cvt pf	15¼	15¼	15¾
4 Int Superpower A	85¾	85¾	85¾
6 Ital-Superp deb rts	8¾		8¾

K

1 Kleinert	25	25	25
5 Kolster Brandes	⅞	⅞	⅞

L

2 Lefcourt Realty	21¾	21¾	21¾
8 Lefcourt Pf	36½	35½	36½
8 Lehman Corp	36¼	35¾	35¾
2 Leland Elec	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Leonard Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Lib McN & L	48¾	47	48
14 Long Is Lt	110	110	110
†10 Long Is Lt pf	4	4	4
1 Louisiana L&E	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 MacMarr Stores	8	8	8

M

1 Mangel Stores	15¼	15¼	15¼
36 Marine Mid	40	39¾	39¾
44 Mavis Bot Co	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Mayflower Assoc	60	60	60
2 Memphis N G	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Metro Edison	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Metal-& Min	26	26	26
2 Metro 5to50 St pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Metro Ch Stores	31½	31½	33¼
37 Mid W Ut n (SF)	27¾	27¾	28
4 Mid W Ut A war	4¾		5
13 Mid West U B war	8	8	8
4 Midland Un 11.5% f	25¾	24¾	25¾
†440 Midvale Co (4)	50¾	50¾	50¾
3 Milgrim & Bros	10	10	10
1 Milner & Sons (2)	30	30	30
4 Mo Kan Pipe L	22	21¾	22
3 Mock Judson v (2)	24¼	24	24¼
4 Montecatini d rts	2¼	2	2¼
1 Moore D F A (6)	50	50	50
1 Mountain Pr (1.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼

N

4 Nat Amer Co (2)	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Nat Aviation	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Nati Casket	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Nat Fam St (1.60)	18¾	18¾	18¾
19 Nat Fuel & G (1)	34	33¾	32¾
5 Nat Invest	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Nat Leather	15	15	15
1 Nat Mfg&Stores	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Nat Pw&Lt pf (7)	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Nat Pb S A (1.60)	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Nat Steel x-war	53	53	53
1 Nat Trade Journal	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 New Bradford	29¾	29¼	29¾
†20 N Eng Power pf	89¾	89½	89¾
†50 N E T&Tel	145	145	145
6 N J Zinc new	85¾	83¾	85

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
4 Newmont Mining	122¼	120	122¾
5 Newport rts	¾	¾	¾
4 NewYork Investors	27¼	26¾	27¼
1 NY Rio&B Aires	10½	10½	10½
1 NY Rio&B Aires pf	15	14¾	15
19 Niagara Hud Pow	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 Niag Hud P A war	4¼	4¼	4¼
7 Niles Bem Pond	36	35¾	36
1 Noma Elec	13¾	13¾	13¾
31 Noranda Mines	43¼	42	42¾
37 No Am Aviation	6¾	6	6¾
2 No Am Lt & Pow	69½	69¾	69½
4 No Am Util Sec	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 No Cent Texas	8	8	8
2 Novadel Agene	29¼	29	29

O

2 Ohio Cop	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Ohio Oil	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Okla G&E pf	109	108	109
4 Okla Elev new	80	78¾	80

P

3 Pac Pub Ser	30¾	30	30¾
4 Pandem Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Pantepec Oil Ven	13¼	12	12¾
2 Paramount Cab	12¾	12¾	12¾
350 Pennroad Corp	16½	15¾	16¼
2 Penn O Edis	115½	115½	115½
1 Penn Oh Ed B war	15	15	15
5 Petroleum Corp	21¾	21¾	22
6 Pilot Radio A	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Pitney Bowes new	14¾	14¾	14¾
†150 Pitts LE Ry	118	114¾	118
2 Plymouth Oil	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Polymet Mfg	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Powdrell & Alex	55	55	56
4 Pow Sec Corp pf	75	69	74
1 Prince & Wh	9	9	9
1 Prince & W pf	38	36¼	38
13 Prince & W pf	17	17	17
2 Prudential Inv	22¾	22	22½
43 Pub Util Hold			

R

1 Ry & Lt Sec	75½	73½	75½
2 Ry & Util Inv	13¼	13	13¼
4 Rainbow LP A	9¾	9¼	9¾
7 Rainbow LP B	4¾	4¼	4¾
1 Reliance Man	18½	18¼	18½
2 Repub Stl Corp pf	92½	92	92
8 Reynolds Metal	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 Roan Ant Cop	20½	20¾	22¼
3 Rockld L&P tr ctf	22¾	22¾	22¾

S

1 St Anthony Gold	¾	¾	¾
14 St Regis Paper	23	22¾	23¾
35 Salt-Creek Prod	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Selected Indust	62¾	62¾	62¾
do pr pf	87¾	87¾	87¾
22 Sentry Saf Control	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Shattuck Denn	55¾	55¾	55¾
3 Sheaffer Pen	10¾	10½	10¾
3 Shenandoah	41	41	41
do pf	94	94	94
†10 Sierra Pac El pf	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 Silica Gel Corp et	23¾	23	23¾
1 Sisto Finan	32	32	32
1 Skinner Organ	159¾	159¾	159¾
†10 Smith A O	74¾	74¾	74¾
3 Sonora Products	6¾	6¾	6¾
21 Southern Corp	38¾	38¼	38¾
1 South Penn Oil	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 South Ice&Util B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Southld Royalty	11¼	11¼	12¼
1 SoSwest Gas Util	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Std Gas&El ppf	108½	108½	108½
1 Std Motors	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Stand Oil Ind	52¾	52½	52¾
2 Stand Oil Kan	28	28	28
2 Stand Oil NY	35	34½	34½
1 Stand Pow & Lt	71	71	71
5 Stan P&Lt B	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 Starrett Corp	38	38	38
2 Starrett Corp pf	38	38	38
1 Stein Cosmetics	10½	10½	10½
1 Stutz Mot Car Am	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Sunray Oil	33	33	33
1 Swift Int			

T

6 Thermoid Co	23¾	22¾	23
1 Third Nat Invest	38	38	37¾
6 Thompson Prod n	37¼	34	37¼
15 Thomp Prod A	33¾	30¾	33¼
1 Todd Shipyards	45¼	45¼	45¼
65 TransAmerica M rts	.06	.05	.06
22 Transamer Corp	47	46¾	47
2 Transcont Air Tr	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 Transcont A T ctf	6¾	6	6
5 Transcont Oil new	17½	17½	17½
7 Trans Lux D P A	7¾	7¾	7¾
37 Tri Cont Corp	16	15½	16
5 Tri Cont Corp pf	83¼	83	83¼
5 Tri Cont Corp w	6½	6½	6½
5 Tri Utilities	46	45¾	46
1 Trunz Pork Stores	25¾	25¾	25¾
†10 Tublizes Art Silk B	143	143	143

U

7 Ungerleider F Crp	35	34¼	35
4 United Carr Fast	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 United Chemical	22	20½	20½
3 United Corp war	20¼	20	20¼
3 United Corp rts			
37 Unit Elec Serv rts	30¼	29¾	30¼
37 United Gas	38¼	37¾	38¼
56 Un Lt & Pow A	104¾	103¾	104½
6 Un Lt & Pw cv pf	104	103	103¾
1 Uni Prt R Sug pf	43	43	43
2 Un Ret Chn A	8	8	8
2 US & Int Sec 2pf	65½	65	65½
3 US Dairy Prod A	58¾	58¾	58¾
3 US Dairy Prod B	18	17¾	18
3 US Dairy Prod Cp	18¾	18¼	18¾
4 US Foil B	23¾	23½	23¾
4 US Gypsum	49½	45	45
1 US Radiator etfs	43	43	43
2 US Shares Fin	7¾	7½	7½
4 United Verde Ext	12	11¾	12
1 United Zinc	2½	2½	2½
24 United Equities	17¾	16¾	17¾
2 Utilities P&L	19¼	19	19
2 Utilities P&L	56¾	56	56
2 do B ctf	20	19¾	20
9 Utility & Indus	26½	26	26
3 do pf			

V

6 Vacuum Oil	93¾	93¼	93¼
2 Van Camp Packing	12¾	12¾	12¾
do pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Venezuelan Pet	3	3	3
5 Vick Finance	8½	8¾	8½

W

3 Wayne Pump	13	13	13
20 Wenden Cop Min	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 West Air Express	33¾	33¾	33¾
†50 West Power pf	104	104	104

Y

1 Yukon Gold	½	½	½

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

14 AlaPow5½s'57	94	94	94
23 AlumiCos8'52	102½	102	102½
1 Amc'mwlthPs8s'49	105	105	105
11 Amc&Es8'28	95	95	95
1 AmPo&Lt6s2016	106	106	106
3 AmSeat6s'36	79½	78½	79
1 Appalach Ph5s'56	96½	96½	96½
2 ArkPo&Lt5s'56	95½	95½	95½
5 AssocG&E5s'77	100⅜	100¼	100¼
5 AssocG&E4½s48xw	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 AssocG&E5s'68	80¾	80¼	80¼
1 AssoSimHw6½s'33	86¼	86¼	86½
5 AssocTelU5½s'44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
160 Balt&O4½s'60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11 BellTelCan5sA'55	101	101	101
1 BellTelCan5sB'57	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 BellTelCanos B'57	108	108	108
1 CanNRyEq7sE'35	105	105	105
1 CanNRyEq7sE'35	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 CanPacRy5s'54	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 CaroP&L5s'56	99¼	98	98¼
26 CitSerGas5½s'56	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 CitSrEls'48	53¼	53¼	53¼
11 CitSerGas5½s'42	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Cities Ser G P6s'42	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Cities Ser Pw&L5s'52	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Clev Term 1st B6s'41	95	95	95
1 Cons Pub6¾s'36	97	97	97
1 Cons Textiles8s'41	68	68	68
2 Cont Gas&El5½A'58	94½	94½	94½
1 Cont Oil 5½s'37	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Cudahy P5s'37	99¾	99¾	99½
2 Cudahy Packs'48	99½	100	100
19 Denv&SLark 6sA50	100	100	100
2 Det Int Br7s'52	74½	74½	74½
1 Det Int Br6½s'52	78	78	78
1 Dix Gt5½sA'37ww	78	78	78
2 Ed El Ill 5s'30	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Ed El Ill 5s'57	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 El P NG6½s'43ww	102½	102½	102½
5 El Pw&Lt5s2030wl	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Emp O&R 5½s'42	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Fbanks Morse5s'42	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Fisk Rub5½s'31	63½	63½	63½
7 Fla P&Lt 5s'54	87	87	87
3 Gatineau Pw3s'56	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Gatineau Pw6s'41	71	70¾	71
3 GenRay6sA'42	128¾	128¾	129¾
20 Gen Thea Eq 6s'41	95¾	94	94
10 GW Wks&El6sB44	93½	94	94
2 Gulf StUtil5s'56	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 Hou G G 6½s'43ww	78	77	77
6 Hygrade F 6 A '49	64¼	63¾	64¼
10 Ill P&Lt 5½s'57	90	90	90
4 Indnap P&L 5 A '57	97½	97½	97½
1 Insull Util 5s'34	95½	95½	95½
1 Insull Util Inv 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
318 Insull Util Inv 6s	98	98	98
8 Int Pow Sec 7 B	87	86¾	86
6 Iuters Pow 5 '57	95	95	95
1 Invest Co 5A'47ww	91	91	91
1 Iowa-N L&P 5 '57	91	79	79
1 Kelvinator 6 '36 xw	76	76	104
2 Lehigh P S6 A2026	104	104	105¾
1 Long Isl Lt 6 '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Louis P&L 5 '57	94¼	94¼	103½
2 Mass Gas 5½ '46	103½	103½	95½
2 Metro Edis 4½D'68	95½	95½	112
11 Miss Riv F 6 '44ww	112	111	100¾
3 Morris & Co 4½s'39	100¾	100¾	104½
6 Nat P&L B A 2026	104½	104½	76¾
5 Nat Pub S 5 '78	76¾	76¾	92¾
18 Nat Pw&L 5½s'57	92¾	92¾	106½
1 Niag Falls P 6s 50	106½	106½	95½
4 Nr Am Ed 5s '69	95½	95½	98¾
6 Nor I P Sv 5s'66	99	98¾	99
3 Nor I P Sv 5s 69	98¾	98¾	99¼
1 No Tex U 5s 55ww	99	99	99½
20 Ohio Pow 5s B 52	99¾	99¼	92¼
20 Ohio Pw 4½s D 56	92¾	92¼	95
1 Penn O E 5½sB50	95	95	102¼
1 Pitts Stl 6s '48	102¼	102¼	100¼
10 P SP & L 5½s 49	100¾	100¼	100½
2 Qns B G&E 5s A 52	100½	100½	92½
5 Rochstr C P 5s 53	79½	79	71
10 St Lou G& C 6s 47	71	71	92¼
5 Shaw W&P4½sA67	92¼	92¼	100
2 Simmns 5s '54 ww	100	10	72
3 Snider Pk 6s '32	72	71¾	104¼
8 S&L 6s A 2025xw	104¼	104	100
5 So Cal Ed 5s 51	100	100	91
3 So Cal Ed 5s 52	100	91	89
2 So Cal Gas 5s '47	89¾	89	102
2 So Nat Gas 6s 44	102	102	97¾
1 Swst P&L 6s A 22	102	97¾	101
19 Stand P&L 6s '57	98	101	100¾
1 Sun Oil 5½ 29	101	100¾	91¾
5 Swift Co 5s 32	100¼	91¾	79¾
6 Thermoid Co 6s 34	91¾	79¾	100½
7 Tri Ctil 5s 79	79¾	100½	
2 Un E 5s '62 B new	100½	100½	

†Actual sales. *Ex dividend.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

American Republics Corporation (holding company) for year ended Dec. 31 reports net of $660,372 after expenses and other charges, equivalent to $6.60 a share (par $100) on 100,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $165,390 or $1.65 a share on preferred in 1928. Net after charges for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1929, was $209,213, equal after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to 16 cents a share on 209,180 no-par shares of common, compared with par shares of common, compared with $286,645 or 55 cents a share on common in the preceding quarter and $26,216 or 26 cents a share on 100,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred in the fourth quarter of 1928.

CUBA PLANS $20,000,000 CREDIT

HAVANA—Secretary of the Treasury declared the Government of Cuba would accept $20,000,000 credit at 5½ per cent to continue the central highway. It would also postpone the maturity of the $40,000,000 issue to be redeemed in the years 1931 to 1935 to 1945. To guarantee the $20,000,000 credit and any other amount that may be needed, which could not exceed a similar amount to be devoted to completion of the central highway and aqueducts, which have already been started. The Government would issue $40,000,000 in public works bonds, maturing 1935 to 1945, which would be offered for sale at a convenient time to liquidate what it may owe in accordance with above plans.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

Profit of American Steel Foundries Co. for 1929 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $4.70 a share on the 993,029 no-par shares of common, compared with $3.60 a share on 902,475 shares in 1928. Common share earnings for 1928 are after allowing for dividend requirements on $8,713,000 7 per cent preferred stock for the first half of the year and $6,500,000 preferred for the balance of the year.

EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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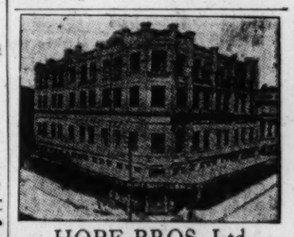

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ANNE BOLEYN (or BULLEN).

Where: England.

When: Sixteenth century.

Why famous: Second wife of King Henry VIII and mother of the future Queen Elizabeth. She was the child of Sir Thomas Boleyn, later Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey. Neither the place nor the date of Anne's birth are known certainly; but she may first have seen the world in the lovely aspect which it presented to Hever Castle in Kent. That fifteenth century, castellated mansion, now exquisitely restored by its owner, Viscount Astor, was then the home of the Boleyns, Thomas Nash, whose old English prints are much sought after, has an enchanting one which shows the courtyard of Hever Castle, with Henry VIII alighting from his horse at the gateway while a coy maiden, Anne, peers from a lattice window.

Inasmuch as the King had shown her father conspicuous favor, Anne seems to have deemed it expedient to refuse her multitude of suitors. She meant to be Queen. And Queen she became in the spring of 1533, by her coronation in Westminster Hall. Little she cared for a broken-hearted Catherine of Aragon whose marriage with the King had, by a clever trick, been declared null and void. Probably it was Anne, rather than her royal husband, whose inhuman treatment prolonged the sufferings of the Spanish Catherine and her little daughter, Princess Mary.

However, Anne's triumph was bitterly curtailed. Henry's affections cooled with alarming speed, particularly after the birth of Princess Elizabeth. Henry had wanted a son and heir. How could he foresee the glories which his daughter, Elizabeth, would secure for England? It was not difficult to find accusations against Anne, who was a woman weak and of unstable character. Whether or not she was guilty, no one has ever proved; but in her own time two grand juries, one petty jury and a tribunal of lay peers found her so. She was led away to Tower Green for execution, and on the next day was announced Henry's betrothal to Jane Seymour, those black eyes of Anne Boleyn forgotten as utterly as though they had never sparkled in merriment.

A Word a Day

Encomium

We use this word to express "warm praise, enthusiastic commendation." And remembering the philosopher's hint that to rejoice in another's success is to partake of it, it is well that this encouraging word is returning to popular favor.

The Greek ἐγκώμιον (egkomion), from which our word is derived, was used to indicate a song chanted in a Bacchic festival in praise of the deity, a laudatory ode. This form was compounded of ἐγ (eg)—for ἐν (en)—"in," and κῶμος (komos), "revelry."

The note of revelry, however, has yielded to one of admiration and praise in our usage; there is also something spontaneous about it, and, incidentally, "encomium" may be applied either to persons or things. "Eulogy" implies a somewhat higher praise, but in a more studied form, and it is used of persons much more than of things. "Panegyric" indicates an elaborate public eulogy, frequently extravagant or high-flown.

En-co'-mi-um is accented on the second syllable: sound *e* as in end, *c* as *k*, *o* as in old, *i* as in it, *u* as in circus.

"His encomiums," wrote Irving, "awakened all my ardor."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

Why is gutta percha useful in the manufacture of submarine cables?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20

What is the latest improvement in radio construction which obviates having an awkward piece of furniture in the room?—*Radio Page* 20

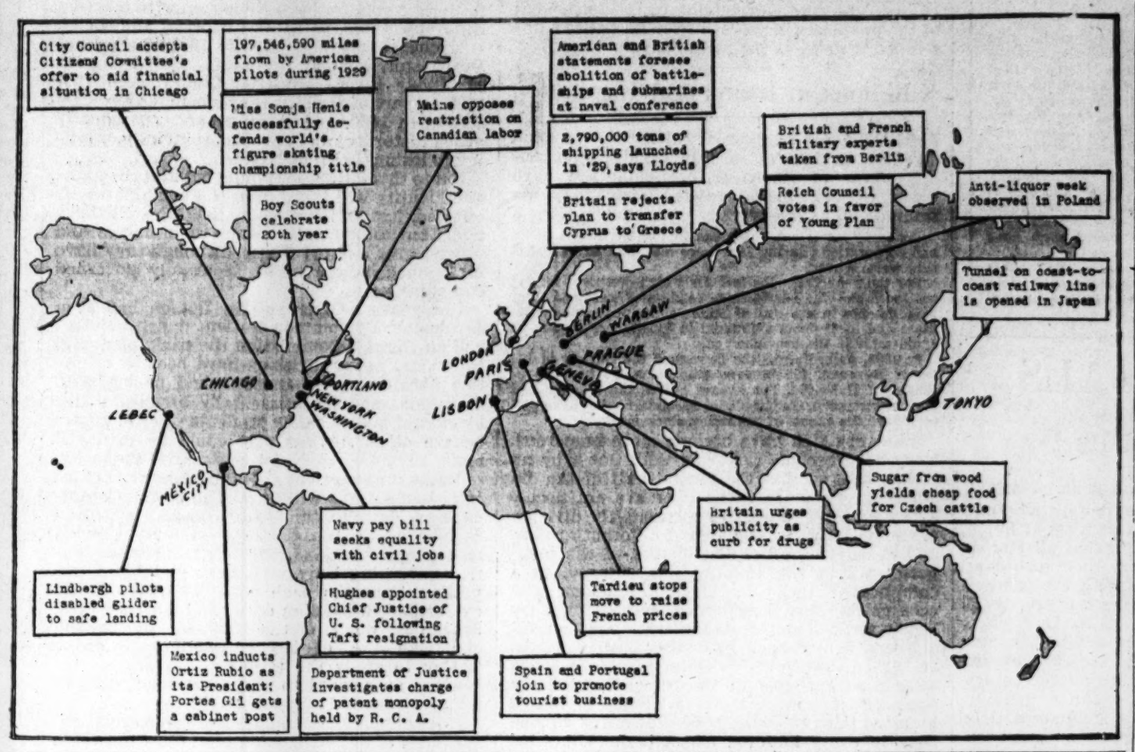
What is the best kind of rug for the dining room?—*Interior Decoration and Antiques Page* 20

What is being done by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau to eliminate guesswork in buying a home?—*Home Building, Equipment, and Gardening Page* 20

What is the Théâtre Pigalle in Paris planning for the entertainment of its patrons between the acts?—*World's Great Capitals* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

World News of the Week at a Glance


City Council accepts Citizens' Committee's offer to aid financial situation in Chicago
197,546,590 miles flown by American pilots during 1929
Miss Sonja Henie successfully defends world's figure skating championship title
Boy Scouts celebrate 20th year
Maine opposes restriction on Canadian labor
American and British statements foresee abolition of battleships and submarines at naval conference
2,790,000 tons of shipping launched in '29, says Lloyds
Britain rejects plan to transfer Cyprus to Greece
British and French military experts taken from Berlin
Reich Council votes in favor of Young Plan
Anti-liquor week observed in Poland
Tunnel on coast-to-coast railway line is opened in Japan
Sugar from wood yields cheap food for Czech cattle
Britain urges publicity as curb for drugs
Tardieu stops move to raise French prices
Navy pay bill seeks equality with civil jobs
Hughes appointed Chief Justice of U. S. following Taft resignation
Department of Justice investigates charge of patent monopoly held by R. C. A.
Spain and Portugal join to promote tourist business
Lindbergh pilots disabled glider to safe landing
Mexico inducts Ortiz Rubio as its President; Portes Gil gets a cabinet post
CHICAGO
PORTLAND
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LEBEC
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
PARIS
LISBON
BERLIN
WARSAW
PRAGUE
GENEVA
TOKYO

In Lighter Vein

Established

"What's the idea?" bellowed the policeman to the stalled motorists. "You've been parked here more than an hour."

"What's the idea yourself?" rejoined the motorist. "I can't go ahead until the traffic signal turns green."

"Well, make yourself comfortable for a long wait," said the policeman. "That red light's on a fire box."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Hard Times at the Jail

"Three men go free this morning, warden. That leaves us only one prisoner in our jail."

It's hard times, turnkey. If nothing better turns up we'll have to make him do another six months."—*Life.*

Pearson's

Elderly Lady (from the country): "Are you here guarding the King?"

Sentry: "Yes, Ma'am."

"Well, if I put this 'ere bag in your box, perhaps you wouldn't mind guarding that, too, while I take Willie shoppin'."

The Watcher

Johnnie: "Mother, will you get my watch fixed today, sure?"

Mother: "Why are you in such a hurry?"

Johnnie: "Because I am secretary of the Safety Council and the teacher says I will have to keep the minutes tomorrow."

The Wrong Hand

Old Lady: "If you really want work Farmer Gray wants a right-hand man."

Wanderer: "Jus' my luck, lidy—I'm left-handed."—*Passing Show.*

A Quotation for Today

A HARMLESS hilarity and a buoyant cheerfulness are not infrequent concomitants of genius; and we are never more deceived than when we mistake gravity for greatness, solemnity for science, and pomposity for erudition.—COLTON

Odds and Ends

Gutta-Percha

Gutta-percha, which comes from the tree of that name grown in the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo and Sumatra, is used as insulation for practically all the submarine cables of the world, since it is impervious to water.

$1000 a Year

The income of 39 per cent of the wage earners in the United States is less than $1000 a year.

Poor Relief

Taxes for the relief of the poor have been levied in England since 1573.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Bob' Returns

Castor, Alta.

THERE is one inhabitant of this town who does not believe in retiring. This is "Bob," the gray fire horse who, after 18 years of service, found that loafing on pasture land with no duties to keep him occupied was no proper life at all for a self-respecting horse.

This explains why, when H. W. Boyse, the Castor fire chief, rang the practice fire bell recently, he was greatly surprised to find "Bob" appear on the scene in answer to the fire summons and line up with the new team that had supplanted him in his duties. "Bob" just couldn't stay away when duty called.

When "Bob" was retired from the fire hall he was sent out to pasture six miles from the town, but the idle life didn't appeal to this gray horse, so he found his way back to town and reported for duty again. The last report of "Bob's" whereabouts was that he was back in the fire hall, enjoying the brand of hay and oats the fire chief serves to his equine employees.

Christmas Cheer

MRS. H. D. of Northwood, Eng., shares a rather unusual bit of Christmas cheer which was furnished a woman who lives confined in one small room. On Christmas Eve there came a knock at her door, and in response to her "Come in" there appeared three girls carrying a bulky object. "We thought you would like some Christmas hymns, so we have brought our gramophone," they told their surprised hostess. And for an hour or more that solitary little room seemed almost transformed! Then off trudged the girls to carry more cheer,

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Alamosa, Colorado

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old, and I live in the San Luis Valley, which is 120 miles long and 80 miles wide. I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist, almost every Sunday. I am a Camp Fire Girl and like it very much. I love sports especially swimming. I should like especially to correspond with girls in India and Africa.

Isobel S.

Midwest, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

I live in the Salt Creek Oil Field. When I first came here it seemed so strange to hear the gasoline engines popping and banging but I finally got used to it. From our front room window I can count 50 oil derricks. The derricks are 80 feet high and when the wind blows, their tops sway back and forth.

Now I will tell you how they clean an oil well. First they send a man up a ladder 60 feet. The ladder is made of steel and goes clear to the top of the well. When the man has climbed the ladder, there is a platform fastened up there which is called the tubing board. A man starts "wrenching" the well and pipes of steel tubing slowly come up from the pit underneath it. These are caught by the man on the tubing board and put on a rack close to him. Then the rods are cleaned and put back into the well.

I am a Girl Scout and am 12 years old. My favorite pastimes are horseback riding and hiking. I should like someone around my age to write to me, especially from Italy or Greece. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School for nine years.

Marianne K.

Olympia, Washington

Dear Editor:

I attend the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Olympia, Washington, and the help I receive there is wonderful.

Olympia, the beautiful city in which I live, is not a large city, but it has some beautiful buildings. The largest is our new State Capitol.

I attend the Olympia High School, where I am a junior. I am 15 years of age. I like sports of all kinds, especially skating and swimming. I swim a great deal but do not skate much as there is seldom any ice here.

I should like to correspond with girls from any country. I am much interested in stamp collecting and also in postcards.

Edith J.

Maywood, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Yesterday, when I was eating breakfast, a little squirrel I call "Cookie" (because he likes cookies so much) hopped from the pear tree which stands right in front of and close to the house and landed on the window sill and ran along the ledge. Then he stood on his hind feet and put his "hands" on his breast. Of course, we gave him something to eat. He hid the nuts that were not cracked. He comes very often.

I have a new violin, a Christmas gift from my uncle, and I play in the orchestra at school. We have many instruments in the orchestra. I have been keeping a diary since Jan. 1 and think it's great fun. Would you please tell me if S. Miyazawa is a girl or boy? I should like to have girls near my age (12) write to me.

Jean S.

[S. Miyazawa is a boy, Jean.—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I have been in America just two months. I used to live in the north of England before. I am enjoying this country very much, especially the weather.

I am 14 and am going to be a freshman in high school, starting on Feb. 3, when the new term begins. The schools here are very much larger than I have been used to, so everything is going to be very interesting.

I was a Girl Guide in the "Old Country," but there don't seem to be any out here in California. If any Guide reads this, I wonder if she would care to correspond with me. I should like any girls from any country to correspond with me, too.

Betty W.

Savannah, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I think the Monitor is a most interesting paper. Within its pages we find so much we could wish for, even the pleasure of making friendships over the whole world through the Mail Bag.

I am 18 years of age, and I should love to correspond with girls about my age in the United States and especially of foreign countries. I know that such letter exchanges would prove a source of constant joy. I live in a most historic and interesting city in the southern part of the United States. I am a student of the violin and my chief hobbies are athletics, music and reading.

I wish the Monitor continued success in this department, and I hope I shall soon hear from some eager correspondent.

Lohriene B.

Newton, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I have written to you twice before but I have not had my letter printed so I am following the old quotation, "Try, try again."

I should love to correspond with anyone abroad who is my age, 15. I corresponded with a girl in England but my last letter came back unclaimed. She lived in Sussex.

We have always taken all of the periodicals, but I have been especially interested in the Monitor. I use the Current Events in my school work. I am a freshman in high school. On Christmas eve, a group of club girls sang carols in different neighborhoods. It was great fun and we were applauded at every house.

With much love to you and all Mail Baggers.

Mary Blanche A.

Dedham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have always been very much interested in the Mail Bag of the Monitor. I enjoy both the Young Folks' and Children's Pages, the Home Forum, the Garden and Home Page, in fact, the entire Monitor. I want to express my gratitude for it because it has helped me greatly in school work. I have watched for letters from 4-H Club members and I was greatly interested in that of Pauline C. to whom please forward the inclosed letter.

I am beginning my sixth year in 4-H club work as an assistant leader of a food club. I have led a canning club the past two summers, and in 1928 I won the Norfolk County Canning Championship. This fall I won the Garden Championship. I have won a scholarship with numerous money prizes, ribbons, a bronze medal, and a junior hand-cultivator.

My hobbies are swimming, kodaking, reading, and writing, and in the summer, camping. I should like to correspond with a 4-H Club member or anyone anywhere about my age (16). I am taking French and, perhaps, can answer any letters in that language. I love to write letters and, therefore, will answer all received.

Dorothy S.

Spokane, Washington

Dear Editor:

We are members of a club which has as one of its many activities the practice of corresponding with persons living in various parts of the world. We should like to hear from girls from any country.

Dorene W., Dorothy S., and Frances McQ.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. I appreciate very much to have such a wonderful privilege. I enjoy so much the Young Folks' Page, especially the Mail Bag, and Waddles, the duck. Next March I will be 12 years old. My favorite subjects in school are reading, drawing, history, and typewriting. I am also interested in collecting stamps. I should be glad to exchange some.

I have motored all over Europe, visiting the largest cities in France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Italy, Greece, and a few others. I should be glad to write and tell any girl that would be interested to know about some of these places. If girls in other countries would like to know about New York, I shall be glad to tell them all I can about it. I should like to correspond with girls any age and anywhere. Love to all the Mail Baggers, hoping to hear from someone soon.

Elrene de B. R.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

Four years ago I wrote a letter which was published in the Mail Bag. I find that the Monitor is very helpful in different ways, especially current events, clippings, and in art, and making scrapbooks. I am making a scrapbook of art, and I get most of the pictures from the Home Forum page. Later I am going to start a scrapbook of Sundial stories. These scrapbooks are educational and make good hobbies. I read the Monitor a lot. I like the Children's Page and the Young Folks' Page, but my two favorites are the Sundial stories and in the Lighter Vein.

If any boys in foreign countries would like to write to me, I should be very glad.

Billy L.

[Please send your street address, Billy.—Ed.]

Answering Letters

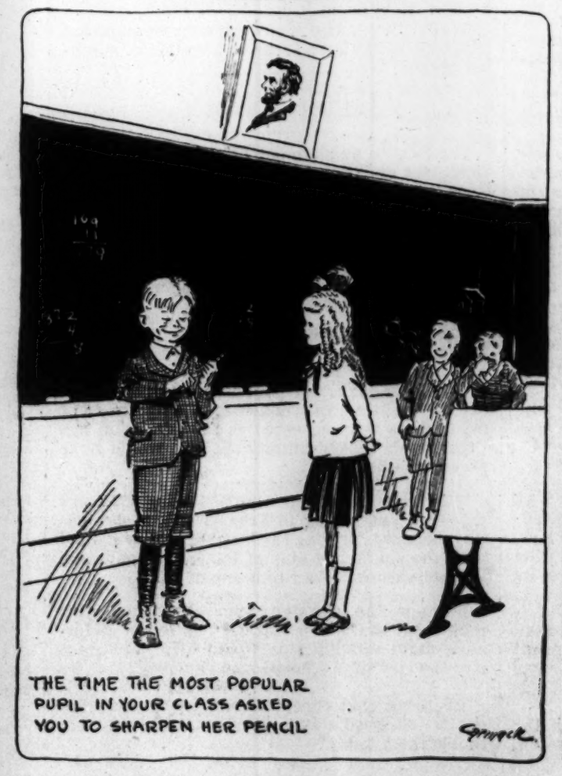
1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (3 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

RARE RECOLLECTIONS



'En' Puzzle

Using the illustrations as a Guide, Fill in the Blank Spaces With the Names of the Objects.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Poles Puzzle:

Taunt, Eagle, Label, Elope, Grasp, Ranch, Anglo, Plain, Hedge, (Telegraph—Telephone.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Headlines That Hurt

HEADLINES have become such an important feature of the average newspaper that many persons accept them without much thought. Indeed, some imagine that all stories submitted for publication carry their own captions, so unfamiliar are they with the process through which news goes before it is served up to them in a palatable form on its front-page platter, as it were. As a matter of fact, headline writing has become such an art that expert training and long experience are needed before its exponents can justifiably claim a genuine skill, whereby they can pick out from any article the most important fact and give it a dress such that the reader will be attracted to the story and yet not in such a form that a false or exaggerated sense will be furnished those perusing the caption without reading the matter to which it is attached.

Unfortunately, some copy editors headline their stories almost solely so as to bring out ideas that they believe will sell their papers, rather than with strict respect for the facts, regardless of the effect of the caption on any individuals or situations that may be thus placed in the limelight. The playing up of the physical condition of a prominent person in such a manner that the public were led to expect his demise is a recent and glaring instance. This method would be bad enough if the story justified the claim in the headline, but when the captions simply represent a distortion of the facts it is far worse. For example, a caption "May Not Live" recently headlined in huge letters a story which, while it claimed that physicians expressed doubt as to the recovery of their distinguished patient, included practically no authority for the headline. Instead, the official bulletin was decidedly noncommittal, while an attending doctor was actually quoted to the effect that, so far as he (the doctor) could determine, there was no immediate danger to life. Numerous similar instances with regard to King George V about a year ago will readily recall themselves to many.

One does not have to be a professional psychologist or even a believer in the theory of suggestion to appreciate how depressing in its nature is the blazoning abroad in countless newspapers of such statements. A radical modification of headlines depicting disease and disabilities would be a public service of the greatest worth which modern journalism could easily render; but at the very least such headlines should stick to the facts.

Don't Hurry the Conference

TO PREPARE, and to pass through Congress, a naval appropriation bill providing for the construction of battleships is a matter of months; sometimes of more than a year. To make the plans and to construct the ships, once authorized, takes from two to three years. To give preliminary training at Annapolis to officers involves a four years' course, and all their lives they are learning the higher details of their profession. Ever since international trade was established, and from the days of the ancient Roman and Carthaginian galleys, states have had armed ships at sea and prosecuted maritime warfare. Never, until eight years ago at Washington, was there any suggestion of placing a peace-time limitation upon the authority and power of any individual nation to build and maintain as many ships of war as it desired. Yet, despite this long history of sea power, and the many months and years that are devoted as a matter of course to building battleships, people are complaining that a scant three weeks of the London conference does not show agreements for the reduction of armaments arrived at and ratified.

This impatience upon the part of observers is wholly unjustifiable. Very wisely, when the American commission was appointed, President Hoover said that its members should be prepared for a two and possibly three months' stay in London. The end sought would justify even more prolonged deliberations. It must be apparent to anyone with even rudimentary knowledge of international conferences that out of seeming delay alone can come ultimate success. The commissioners have to come to know each other; to understand the viewpoints of those representing other countries. It is very well and very necessary that preliminary work should have been done by the diplomatic representatives of the nations involved, but that alone can never take the place of the intimate personal discussions between the delegates themselves.

The world knew when the commissions began to arrive in London that, so far as Great Britain and the United States were concerned, there was little need for prolonged discussion in order to reach a point of mutual agreement. Yesterday's news, in which both American and British proposals were specifically set forth, indicates decided progress toward a basis of agreement between these two nations. But Italy and France have problems of their own, and antagonisms of their own. For Secretary Stimson and his associates to have opportunities to discuss these problems with the delegates of these nations will go far toward smoothing out the antagonisms. There will be more accomplished on the terraces and golf links of Chequers than in the formal conferences at St. James's Palace. The truest expedition of the settlement of the problem will proceed from an entire indifference to delay in the preliminaries.

Billions in Loans and Incomes

THREE sets of figures which throw a good deal of light on certain highly important phases of American economic life have recently been made public. They may be summed up as follows:

Loans by American investors to foreign governments and corporations during 1929 were less than half of what they were in 1928.

For the year 1928—the last for which complete figures are available—the bonded indebtedness of state and local governments in the United States continued to increase. State and local debts amounted to $104.81 per capita, as against $98.96 the previous year.

In 1928, according to the figures of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, 496 persons paid taxes on incomes in excess of $1,000,000. Four years before the number had been seventy-five. One needs no special knowledge to discern here the effects of the rising stock market.

The very rich have become more numerous. They have become richer as well. But it by no means follows that the second half of the old Socialist cry is true. The poor are not necessarily growing poorer. To calculate the division of the national income among different groups, and to determine the distribution of the prosperity which the country has enjoyed, is a complicated task for the statisticians and economists. The data issued by the Treasury Department require exhaustive and careful analysis before such estimates can be made. In 1928, although 70,000 fewer taxable incomes were reported than in the previous year, the aggregate net income of individuals increased by more than $2,000,000,000. But only two persons in every hundred had a taxable income. What was the increase in the aggregate net income of the remaining 98 per cent?

The stock market was not unconnected with the totals of bond issues for local governments and for foreign borrowers. Casual relationships, however, were reversed. The increasing sums spent by local governments for permanent improvements were a factor in stimulating prosperity. President Hoover is now anxious that public construction projects be accelerated so that the present depressed period may be eased through more quickly.

On the other hand, the sharp drop in foreign loans clearly reflects the high rates for call money during the stock market boom. From 1924 to 1928 inclusive Americans lent Europe each year $1,000,000,000. In 1929, the amount was barely $700,000,000. Since 1914, however, the United States has lent Europe nearly $14,000,000,000—a trifle more than the total outstanding indebtedness of American local governments. These are enormous figures and have many implications, not the least of which are the increasing economic power of the United States and its growing international responsibility.

Industrial Islands

IF THE National Conference of State Parks achieves one of its aims, there may come a time when the definition for "city" will have a geographical connotation, reading something after this manner:

> CITY—A large body of buildings completely surrounded by state parks.

That such a consummation is vastly to be desired can hardly be denied in this age when the development of machinery, with a pendulum-like swing, has moved great masses of ruralites into the cities on the one hand, and, on the other, provided for them the means of getting out again when their day's work is done.

Forward-looking executives are coming to realize that opportunities for workers to find recreation have, like the high wage scale, distinct economic advantages. The well-paid employee with the sparkle of the out-of-doors in his eyes is recognized as the most efficient worker. And what is true of him is no less true of the housewife, the butcher, the baker, the incandescent light maker; yes, and even the employer.

Although present trends would indicate that most Americans are destined to become city dwellers, it is hardly conceivable that America will ever cease to be a nation of outdoor enthusiasts. Therefore, while preparations are going forward toward making already congested centers even larger and more crowded, it would seem that timely effort might well be expended to assure the vast urban populations of the future adequate, easily available recreational areas. Those who, in the exigency of a shifting industrial scene, are forced to live and labor in surroundings not naturally congenial must have at hand a tree-pillared, sky-canopied sanctuary away from the clamor of the crowds. The welfare of the major portion of any city cannot be said to have been fully served until such provision has been made.

Most cities cannot acquire areas outside their corporate limits without special acts of legislatures. And since city dwellers bear the brunt of state taxes, the claim seems well taken that it is the duty of the state to acquire and set aside under proper supervision sufficient areas reasonably contiguous to large industrial centers. Here those of moderate means, who constitute the mainstay of population, of democratic thought and of democratic government, might—for short periods at least—recapture some of the wealth of sunshine, clean air and green vistas that they have sacrificed in making their contribution to the industrial welfare of the Nation.

Unifying a Greater Boston

CITIES, like companies, have been combining to obtain the prestige of size and other advantages. Now comes James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, with a merger plan to give the Massachusetts capital what many believe is its rightful rank as fourth in size among cities in the United States. New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Detroit and other urban centers, which have consolidated with adjacent municipalities for better or worse, are cited as examples for Boston to follow if it would improve its opportunities.

To invite forty cities and towns within the metropolitan area to join in a Greater Boston, even though a population of 2,000,000 instead of 800,000 is promised, inevitably brings objections. Immediately citizens and office holders in these communities have hastened to marshal their objections, political, historical and social.

Exclusive Milton, settled in 1637 as a part of Dorchester, wealthy Brookline, settled in 1634 as Muddy River, industrial Quincy, settled in 1625 as part of Braintree, academic Cambridge, settled in 1630, and many others with equally proud histories join in protest, especially objecting to losing their identity.

But to this the Mayor points out that the name and identity will stand even if a combination is effected, just as Dorchester, Brighton, Roxbury and Charlestown still retain their names and other rights and privileges, although they have long since ceased to be separately governed communities.

For years a Metropolitan Boston has been developing. By common consent under a Metropolitan District Commission the park, planning, water and sewer divisions have been in operation because such services could be logically, financially and governmentally handled better by central bodies. Many students of civic affairs believe other services also could be managed more advantageously by centralized authority.

While the experience of many American cities in consolidations will be studied by the Conference on Metropolitan Boston, special attention will be given to the London County Council plan adopted in 1888, which established a central governing body with twenty-eight metropolitan boroughs each with its own officials exercising jurisdiction over local matters. Prof. Joseph H. Beals, of the Harvard Law School, chairman of the conference appointed by Mayor Curley to study the problem, has started for London authorized to make a special study of its governmental system.

Governmental, economic and commercial advantages of any expansion plan must outweigh history and tradition if it is to succeed.

What the Reading Public Wants

AMERICAN publishers have reason to be satisfied with the activity of their industry during 1929. The total production of new books and new editions was 10,187, as compared with 9176 for 1928. Increases were recorded in the fields of fiction, biography, education and general literature.

Some observers have been troubled by the increase in the number of fiction titles. Joseph W. Lippincott, retiring president of the National Association of Book Publishers, told his fellow publishers at their annual meeting recently that the demand for popular literature had caused a decline in the sale of the "staples" of literature. The phrase, "Here is something new," he saw as the "open sesame" to sales. He found "food for thought" in the fact that fiction is becoming a leader.

The tone of Mr. Lippincott's remarks, however, was not so pessimistic as some of the headline writers would lead their readers to believe. For he pointed out that "the crude and ephemeral will always fall by the wayside." Other publishers at the convention thought the sale of classics continued normal.

Now, the popularity of fiction as such should cause no alarm. Fiction is not, by definition, worthless. Has the "Iliad" influenced mankind less than the "Republic," or "Hamlet" than the "Short History of the English People"? The important question is not "Do you read fiction?" but "What fiction do you read?"

The Publishers Weekly believes that the total of fiction is swelled by mystery and detective stories, which have enjoyed a vogue of late. No doubt; but it's only a vogue. Far more significant, probably, is the list of best-sellers for 1929. The fifteen best selling works of fiction include only one mystery story. They include three war stories, and of these "All Quiet on the Western Front" heads the list for the year. The general average of the list is reasonably high. None of these fifteen novels could be dismissed offhand as trash. The most popular include some of the best.

Another cause for rejoicing among book lovers is the improvement in bookmaking. The American Institute of Graphic Arts is placing on exhibition February 5 to 28, in the New York Public Library, its eighth annual selection of "Fifty Books of the Year" outstanding for beauty of design. Nearly 600 volumes, we are told, were examined in making the selection this year. Not only is interest in beautiful books growing, but beautiful books are becoming more numerous. As the Publishers Weekly significantly remarks: "The quality of design in this field has developed knowledge that has been used in trade books."

Really, those who would view the publishing situation with alarm seem to have scant standing space.

Editorial Notes

The Senate amendment of the tariff bill providing for abolition of the exemption from customs examination hitherto enjoyed by certain favored individuals, including members of Congress, is a step in the right direction. It will be welcomed as a voluntary surrender of a special privilege which never had more than a modicum of justification and was always open to grave abuses.

The admission fee to a special recital given in Moscow recently by the cellist, Anna Luboshitz, who has played before American audiences, was a bundle of junk. Six pounds of rags or paper, old bottles, tin cans, bones or a single pair of old rubbers were accepted as the admission fee. Presumably an old automobile tire would have procured a box seat.

It is to be hoped the United States Treasury will soon put the small $10,000 bills in circulation, because carrying the large size ones around with the small size bills of lesser denomination is quite unsatisfactory to many of us.

Perhaps the German who christened with milk a balloon which was sent up on an endurance flight thought this would help it to emulate the cow of Mother Goose rhymes.

Realizing that those income tax forms have got to be filled out sooner or later, why not tackle them today?

Mid-Pacific Musings

DAY by day, almost hour by hour, the weather grows warmer and the air softer as we descend the latitudinal ladder on our southwesterly traverse from San Francisco to Honolulu. The fresh northerly breeze which flecked the sea with white and buffeted us gently as we passed out the Golden Gate has been left behind, and now we glide easily through a placid ocean well justifying its name. Trade-wind clouds pile up along the horizon and the flying fish are just beginning to dart about our bows. Deck chairs are placed and the lounges and winter garden abandoned for deck-golf and quoits. The white-tiled swimming pool is being filled, that the passengers may have a foretaste of the joys that await at long-anticipated Waikiki Beach. As usual, the San Francisco-Honolulu voyage, smoothest mid-ocean journey in the world, is a happy one.

And yet even the Pacific sometimes, for a day or two, belies its name. One such occasion I recall well, as I muse in the soft moonlight tonight on my many journeyings of the past score of years, across the lands and seas of most of the world. It was nearly as long ago as that, my first visit to dreamed-of California and my first view of the great Pacific. Not less stirred than Balboa himself, from his peak at Darien, I regarded that mighty sweep of sea and determined to seek something of all that might lie beyond that far horizon.

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I was a very immature wanderer then, youthful in the ways of the world at least. But I had no more desire than I have now for palace liners, and their atmosphere of the land and cities rather than of the sea. Economic considerations, too, impelled me to a search of the San Francisco water front for some "windjammer" that might be going to that fair Hawaii to which my dreams had long clung.

In those days such a quest was easy, and almost before I realized what I was at and what, as the saying is, I might be "letting myself in for," I found myself passing out the Golden Gate on board an old iron bark which, at some period in the dim mists of antiquity, had taken her first plunge from a Glasgow shipyards into the fog-enshrouded waters of the Clyde.

How well I remember that voyage and the thrill it held! It was the stuff that dreams are made of! Alas, that its day is done! Our captain was a "down-East" "bucko" from Nova Scotia. Our first mate was an ancient from Calais, Maine, a true Vanderdecken in his white beard and his muffler; and our second was a Hollander whose wanderings and whose exploits had encompassed the world, with all the ports and seas and islands thereof. The crew was a crew of the old days, Yankee, British, German, Scandinavian, and one West Indian Negro. We had a steward who might once have been an English butler—once, long, long ago. Our cook was a Japanese, whose years were as indeterminate as a turtle's, while a large, very aggressive, black cat was quite the most self-satisfied member of our company.

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We plunged out the Gate, dipping bows under behind a struggling tugboat, and that night was one of those in the course of which the Pacific fails altogether to justify its name. Scarce had dusk fallen to obscure the line of cliffs about the Gate and the black Farallones, when a gale from the northwest came swooping down upon us, and I observed in active operation some of the things I had read about in many a book of the sea, from "Two Years Before the Mast," to "The Nigger of the Narcissus."

I saw and heard and participated in a great deal that night that I have never forgotten. Sometime before midnight I decided that none of us would ever see the dawn. I remember imparting something of that apprehension to the steward about the time the bracket lamp in the little cabin leaped from its place to crash upon the deck. I recall, too, the look of mild derision in his eyes as he glanced at me while gathering up the pieces of the lamp. He had seen a good deal worse than this, and he was little concerned.

Well, I have seen worse since then, and on many seas. But whenever I cross the Pacific there recalls itself to me every detail of that first long trip by "windjammer"—it lasted twenty-eight days—from San Francisco to Honolulu. It was, perhaps, the outstanding experience of all these somewhat varied twenty years, and it culminated with the attainment of a goal toward which I had always yearned, a place which in every respect came, as Mark Twain is alleged to have observed of Hawaii, "up to the brag."

Long ago the old iron bark disappeared from the Pacific and from the sea itself. Some years afterward I encountered in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a man who had sailed with her as mate on a subsequent voyage, and who told me that a year later she had been burned at sea, her crew being picked up after several days in the small boats. Often I have wondered whatever became of all that mixed company, the "bucko" from the Provinces, the Flying Dutchman mate, the imperturbable steward, and the young German who was making his sea-apprenticeship and with whom I used to sit on moonlight nights in the foretop as we approached the dream islands.

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In the course of my far wanderings I have found other dream islands, lands which in many ways outdo even Hawaii and which have yet yielded little or nothing to modernity and commercialism. And the romance of the Hawaii of today is not the romance of the Hawaii of twenty years ago. Too many people have answered its call and they have brought with them too much of the atmosphere of the world and its practical concernments. Yet the fair mid-Pacific isles still have their appeal, and it is still a potent appeal. Contentment yet sits smiling upon the heart as one approaches them, and as I muse upon the joys I have known there in the course of a number of visits since that first one, I am very glad to be going to Hawaii once more.

It will always be so, I think, with all who have known "the islands." For surely nothing can ever entirely banish their allure or dissipate their charm. But there is only one first time. How I envy those of my fellow-passengers who are making this voyage for the first time! For almost nothing has ever meant to me what my initial journey to Hawaii meant, that journey in the old "windjammer," four ever-changing weeks over this same traverse which we are now crossing in our palace liner, with her motion-picture entertainments and her luxurious appointments and her shore amenities, in five. No dream goal of all my wanderings has ever been realized as was my dream goal of Hawaii twenty years ago. After the picture show is over, and the passengers have come forth from the huge dining saloon and scattered to different parts of the great ship, I like to go up in the bow by myself and muse upon it in the moonlight.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

WHAT do you like? What are you interested in? There are the palm tree festival, the rose and orange congress, the sheep festival, inauguration of a school of carpet weaving, a visit to the great cedar forests, an exhibition of historical costumes, sword championships, sailing regattas, aviation meeting, battle of flowers, etc. Fifty, no sixty, events are crammed in the program issued by the Algerian Centenary Committee. Reading off the list sounds almost like scanning the contents of a new volume of Arabian Nights' tales. And they all take place between the golden sands of the Sahara and the blue waves of the Mediterranean, under olive date palms and by the side of white-domed buildings.

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Miniature painting evolved from the illumination of manuscripts, Pierre Lespinasse shows in "La Miniature en France au XVIIe. Siècle," which has come but a short time from the press. The art flourished most extensively during the century when the painters were aided by monarchs giving orders for boxes decorated with their portraits. When parchment ceased to be in vogue, the exquisite workmanship was applied to other materials, such as ivory. Incidentally, there is a bookshop on the Rue de Richelieu which has just come into possession of what is believed to be the largest authentic miniature.

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A "pupazzo" is an Italian marionette. "Guignol" is the principal personage of the French pupazzi, which date from the end of the eighteenth century and were first created in Lyons. Laurent Morguet started a "Théâtre Lyonnais de Guignol" in 1807, and today finds the character Guignol and his ally, Gnafron, popular throughout France. They correspond to the English "Punch and Judy," the fun given the audience coming chiefly from the dialogue. They are, therefore, dissimilar from the string-pulled Italian puppets or the Javanese, which are operated by pushing upward slender rods. "Faust" has now been given by "Les Amis de Guignol à Paris," and a large crowd was thoroughly amused by the witticisms of the little people during ten tableaus.

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Women should have the right to become judges and to preside especially over juvenile tribunals. This demand is being put forward as the work in this field augments, and the French women who are pressing for this, expect help for their case from a new organization which has been formed here. It is called the International Federation of Women Magistrates and Lawyers, and a principal aim is to obtain for women throughout the world the same openings in the legal profession as men have. The body announced its intention of supporting movements for arbitration and the building up of international law.

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The Seine is held to its course by high stone embankments. If you go to the south bank on a bright day, opposite the southwestern wing of the Louvre, you will see this: The stone reaches a certain height and gives way to a flat surface of earth. Here trees were planted many years ago and have grown tall. Behind the trees rises a second wall to the level of the roadway, which passes along the Tuileries gardens and the Louvre. In the winter of the year these trunks are black, and the sun driving against them pencils thick shadows at regular intervals behind them. The ramparts appear almost white in the sun's glare. Above the branches rides a cloud in blue heavens, and presently from under the Pont Royal nudges a barge with red markings.

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Voluntary associations under three flags have been formed here to support the League of Nations. One body is a newcomer, namely, the American. The French and British units have been active for some years, but a new plan is being put into effect this winter for the first time, and it appears from all accounts to be highly successful. The three bodies have combined in regard to the holding of the big meetings, which are addressed by distinguished people. (Not long ago it was Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, who spoke.) One lecture may be in English and the next in French, the purpose being in all cases to promote peace and a better understanding of international problems.

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The perfume maker started a side line of gloves, and the couturier now produces his own brand of perfume. The arts are mingling. Theaters are increasingly sponsoring art exhibitions within their edifices, and the most conspicuous example of recent time has been the undertaking of the Théâtre Pigalle. *This new house has created* an excellent gallery where it purposes holding a succession of exhibitions, which the public can enjoy in the entr'actes. It commenced with Jean Chardin, that genre painter who sent his pictures to the salons year after year, from 1728 to 1779. Women with a needle, women in the kitchens, children, and animals were the subjects he liked best to depict. Many of the pictures belonged to the founder of this theater, Baron Henri de Rothschild.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Times Has Its Little Jest

THREE whole days have elapsed, but as yet no one has stood up in the Senate to call attention to the imminent betrayal of America into the hands of foreigners at the naval conference. The New York Times did its duty when it printed last Sunday a dispatch from London describing a week-end excursion in Buckinghamshire by the American delegates under the personal guidance of Ramsay MacDonald.

The Americans visited the cottage where Milton wrote "Lycidas" and "L'Allegro," and stood by the graves of William Penn and Edmund Burke. And what was the consequence? "To me," said Secretary Stimson, "this is all sacred ground. The history of the United States and England seems so closely linked here that we cannot help feeling how much we are of common stock."

Under the circumstances, can there be any doubt of what Ramsay MacDonald is after? Another week-end or two, a trip to Stratford-on-Avon, a visit to Sulgrave Manor, and Secretary Stimson and his associates will be eating out of King George's hand. As it is, the news from London is none too good. The prevalent good will and open mindedness and spirit of compromise can only mean that America's delegates are under the spell of Old World blandishments.

That visit to Milton and Penn and Burke has probably cost us a couple of cruisers. Shakespeare and the Washington home in Northamptonshire are good for several thousand tons. And whenever Mr. MacDonald needs an extra couple of inches of caliber for his cruiser guns he can always slip the American delegates something—the grave of John Bunyan or John Wesley. It is doubtful whether Senator Robinson or Senator Reed could hold out against Gray's "Elegy."

A vicious propaganda is under way. Will the Senate do nothing about it? Will nothing be done by the gentlemen who a few years ago were convinced that our ideas about England were entirely shaped by Lord Northcliffe?—*New York Times.*

Is Corn 'Husked' or Is It 'Shucked'?

WE AGAIN, as is our habit, arise to dissent. They may "husk" corn in Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, but in the sovereign state of Missouri we "shuck" it.

We came through Cumberland Gap, and the Plymouth idiom has no place in our speech. "Shuck" is both phonetically and descriptively the better word of the two. Its rough sibilancy more clearly conveys the sound resulting when the outer covering is stripped or torn from an ear of Indian maize. It tears upward through the larynx like sound English speech ought to do. . . .

For this reason we are astounded that the national corn-shucking contest at Platte City, Mo., once the home of Virginia and Kentucky grandees, should be advertised over a nation-wide radio hookup as "a corn-husking contest." That's New England talk, and we are of the Tidewater and the Blue Grass.

In the idiom the tall, long-flanked men from these delectable regions brought across the river with them, a husk was the hard outer shell of grain, and was separated in the milling process—it is called bolting—into bran. Corn bran, a comparatively recent by-product, sells higher today than wheat bran.

Referring to that final authority on standard English, the King James translation of the Holy Bible, we find that the prodigal son had been living on "husks." That is, he had been eating the hard outer shell of the grain which the hogs had cracked off with their teeth and had left on the feeding ground as "chaff." The learned translators did not say he had lived on shucks, because he hadn't done any such thing. There were no shucks in "that country," wherever it was, and he could not have eaten them if there had been.—*Tom Bodine,* in the *Paris (Mo.) Mercury.*